

9th

**POST-EMERGENCY
ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED
GROUPS & RECEPTOR
COMMUNITIES**

**Ninth Quarter Report
October -December
2002**



IOM • OIM

USAID



United States Agency for
International Development

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive summary	4
Contents of the report	
I. National Context	5
Notes on Politics and Economics	5
Notes on Conflict	6
Notes on displacement	8
II. Government Policy on Displacement	8
III. Program Initiatives at the Central Level	10
IV. Priorities for Next Quarter	15
V. Departmental Summaries	16
A. Putumayo	18
B. Caquetá	21
C. Cauca	24
D. Nariño	26
E. Huila	29
F. Valle del Cauca	31
G. Chocó	35
H. Santander	37
I. Norte de Santander	41
Annex 1: Project Cards Brief Description and Status	
Annex 2: Finished projects by region	
Annex 3: Pipeline projects	
Annex 4: Newspaper articles	
Annex 5: Press releases	
Annex 6: Request for Proposals	

REPORT SUMMARY CARD

Organization: International Organization for Migration
 Mission to Colombia
Reporting Period: October 1- 31st December, 2002
Projects Approved this Period: 38
Budget Information on New Projects: New Financial Obligations for USD 680,638.99
 New Counterpart Funds for USD 854,451.72

Expenditure Information
 USD 1'086,349.57 (Quarterly)
 USD 10'511,387.00 (Total)

Project expenditures January – March 2003: USD1'300,000.00
Projected Number Direct Beneficiaries: 480,828 (New 198,960)
Projected Number Indirect Beneficiaries: 567,096 (New 147,330)

Total Beneficiary Distribution by Department:

Department	Direct Beneficiaries	Indirect Beneficiaries
Chocó	7,827	72.143
Valle del Cauca	31,143	78.620
Santander	168,808	143.925
Norte de Santander	102,221	88.841
Nariño	30,926	72.934
Putumayo	78,795	43.261
Caquetá	23,423	11.247
Huila	15,022	3.475
Cauca	9,760	14.930
Inter-Regional	12,903	37.720
Total	480,828	567.096

Project distribution by component per department:

Department	Income Generation	Health	Education	Housing	Institutional strengthening	Total
Putumayo	10	8	13	7	8	46
Nariño	9	10	15	7	9	50
Caquetá	6	5	7	4	7	29
Chocó	0	3	2	3	3	11
Valle del Cauca	13	5	11	14	15	58
Cauca	0	0	0	1	1	2
Santander	15	10	6	12	8	51
Norte de Santander	14	7	8	8	7	44
Huila	2	1	1	0	1	5
Inter-Regional	4	4	4	4	13	29
Total	73	53	67	60	72	325

Executive summary

The Program for the Post-Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups and Receptor Communities (hereafter, Post-Emergency Program) has completed its ninth quarter of implementation concluding the year 2002 after having initiated its operations in September 2000. As the end of this reporting period the program team has identified 325 projects with significant impact in some 86 municipalities for more than 480 thousand beneficiaries, throughout the nine departments in the Programs Area of responsibility: Norte de Santander, Santander, Valle del Cauca, Chocó, Nariño, Caquetá, Putumayo, Cauca and Huila . For this quarter, 34 projects were approved worth 675,670 USD of program funds and 723,069 USD leverage as counterpart funding.

With regard to budgetary implementation, cumulative expenditures during this period reached USD6'585,718 which were expended on projects directly, generally through sub-grants and contracts. Also, there are still remaining unliquidated obligations 2'298,777.²⁵ (a) for approved and ongoing projects, and will be disbursed according to the programmatic advance in each. The amount of total financial obligations (disbursed and pending to be disbursed) account for US 12'810,164.²⁵ (b) at the end of this reporting period. From these obligations under all budget lines the program has expended USD10,511,387 (a+b)) as of the end of this reporting period.

The reported quarter the program started a series leverage funding arrangements with the government institutions in order to increase coverage and quality of the projects to be implemented. As a result, jointly with the RSS a pilot project will be implemented to assist return with food security and infrastructure support to the potential returnees. The amount to be invested by each agency is USD 1.1 million. As part of the second phase of the income generation component, funds have been leveraged from FOMYPYME to implement 2 micro credit funds to assist 400 IDPs and receptor population in Palmira, Valle and Bucaramanga, Santander. Also, a joint RSS-World Bank-IOM project will be implemented in order to developed the necessary technology and mechanisms to protect IDPs property. For this purpose, IOM/USAID is investing USD 100,000 , the Worldbank USD 800,000 and the RSS USD 555,000 approximately.

In the nine regions potential implementing partners for micro credit funds have been identified and invited to participate in the request for proposals to be launched by IOM. After these process at least 900 IDPs families will be provided with an income generating activity based on local market assessment, technical training for beneficiaries and follow up on the development of the project. As an exit strategy the implementing partners will have to develop a scheme to provide the displaced access to the formal financial system.

Contents of this report

Section two provides a general overview of displacement and conflict in the last quarter. Also, it briefly describes the main political and economical features, which frames the possible budget scenarios of government to address the IDPs issue. Finally, we depict a preliminary calculations on the expected initial investment by the government for IDPs assistance.

Section three describes project results and ongoing initiatives with national impact (Covering the 9 departments with IOM presence) such as the ones developed with ICBF, RSS¹ and Health and Education Ministries among others.

Section four provides a detailed vision of the program advance and an overview the conflict and displacement trends for each of the 9 departments where IOM has presence
Section five.

This report ends up with an annex section that provides quantitative information by regions of the program in addition to a basic description of projects classified by status: finished, on implementation and on pipeline. An annex with press releases and press notes related to the program is also included.

For this quarter, an additional volume containing update information on the status of each project currently being implemented is also presented.

¹ ICBF: Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar. RSS: Red de Solidaridad Social

I. National Context

Notes on Politics and Economics

Five months after assuming the presidency, Álvaro Uribe has managed to increase his popularity² thanks to a leadership described as proactive and to the coordination of his government concerning the most important tasks of the country. Before the end of 2002, the government succeeded in making the Congress approve a series of reforms, with the aim of solving the most urgent problems in accordance with the promises of his presidential campaign.

Also, a referendum including 19 issues is being discussed with the purpose to abolish some practices that hinder a normal and transparent political activity, among which are: the concession of aid with public means; the reduction of the number of congressmen and women; the eradication of substitutions; more precise and wide skills to practice public positions; the public and nominal vote in the Congress; the departmental assemblies and the community councils; the increase of the causal losses of investiture in public corporations; and the modification of the management of the political parties. Further, some of the issues are related to the need to reduce the fiscal deficit, such as: the elimination of the territorial comptrollers and the municipal "Ombudsmen"³; measures to reduce the public expenditure and to assign resources to increase the coverage in education and in basic sanitation. Nevertheless, once the text was approved the Worker's Association, then the democratic left announced the creation of a campaign to promote the abstention of the citizenship in the moment of voting.

In the economic sphere, reforms concerning the pension system, the labor market and a tax reform were approved. According to the governmental economic team, these should contribute to the reactivation of the economy, especially the increase of economic growth and the reduction of the unemployment rate, as well as the sanitation of the governmental funds. In addition, special faculties were granted the president in order to restructure the state.

Additionally, the Government of Colombia (GOC) expects to sign an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in January 2003, in that way permitting a loan of USD2.1 billion. IMF conditionality for this assistance is based on commitment from the GOC to decrease public deficit from 4 to 2.45% of the GDP in 2003; to reform the pension system: to promote the economic growth of 2 and 2.5 %; and maintain the inflation between 5 and 6%⁴. Furthermore, the Interamerican Development Bank (IDB) and the World Bank (WB) are expecting reinvestments of loans, conditioned by the approval of a reform of the pension system and maintaining the budgetary levels of the RSS to assist displaced population.⁵

Regarding the public order and the violence in Colombia, law No. 418⁶ was extended and modified. Measures were also taken to accelerate the appropriation by the government of land obtained with money from drug trafficking. As in the referendum, a point was included which seeks to punish "...strictly the production, distribution, freight or sale of hallucinate or addictive substances..."⁷.

²Revista Cambio, "100 días", noviembre 11 a 17 de 2002. In a survey of Gallup Colombia, the opinion in favor of Álvaro Uribe increased from 69 % in September to 74 % in November 2002.

³ AI refers to the intention of the Government of Uribe to abolish the Municipal Ombudsmen in the municipalities with more than hundred thousand inhabitants, which was included in the numeral 10 of the 10th text of the Referendum: "...the possible elimination of the Personerías threatens to close off access to justice by victims of human rights violations. Eliminating the Personerías will also undermine the Procuraduría and the Defensoría since these two bodies do not have the capacity to take on the additional work that closing down the Personerías would imply. As such, this move has been criticized both by the Office in Colombia of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and Colombia's Human Rights Ombudsman, Luis Eduardo Cifuentes." www.amnesty.org

⁴El Tiempo, "Plan de contingencia con FMI", 16th of January 2002, pag. 1-2

⁵ International Crisis Group, Latin America Briefing; "Colombia: Will Uribe's Honeymoon Last?", Bogotá / Brussels, 19th of December, 2002.

⁶ Law No. 418 or the so called Public Order, executes faculties and instruments to the President of the Republic to move forward negotiations with the groups at the margin of the law. Before this modification, the realization of dialogs were conditioned to groups of political character.

⁷ Texto Definitivo del Refendo, pregunta #16.

Notes on conflict

According to the National Development Plan 2002 – 2006, “Hacia un Estado Comunitario” (Towards a Community State), one of the fundamental strategies is to provide “Democratic Security”.⁸ Accordingly, the Government has designed instruments to control and reduce the presence of illegal armed groups through the reduction of their logistic capacity and the dismantling of their finances. In the same way, the Government considers the strengthening of the military force by increasing the number of professional soldiers and the creation of supporting soldiers, known as “peasant soldiers”.⁹ This strategy has generated a deep concern among human rights organizations¹⁰ and aspires to count with in all 160.000 soldiers by the year of 2006. It also considers important to reactivate the police stations in 163 municipalities through the strengthening of the customs officers. In the same way, the need to improve the intelligence system is raised as a fundamental input to restrain and prevent the acts of the illegal armed groups. Another substantial component of the government's strategy is the promotion of society's cooperation with the Armed Forces through instruments such as: a network of informants, that is being structured in different areas: a reward program to these; and support to mass media with the aim to emphasize the impact of the terrorist attacks.

Moreover, the fight of drug trafficking and organized crime, as well as the strengthening of justice, the development of depressed and conflict zones and the protection and promotion of human rights and International Humanitarian Law, is part of the strategy of “Democratic Security”.

On the 12th of August 2002, the Government declared the State of Internal Commotion for a period of 90 days, which later was prolonged for another 90 days, and in December the Congress approved a second prolongation until the 7th of May 2003. As mentioned in the previous report, later the so-called Rehabilitation and Consolidation Zones were created and the Decree 2002 was extended to give the armed forces special faculties and to restrict some of the individual liberties in these zones. Nevertheless, the public order continue to be of deep concern, especially in Arauca where the governor recently resigned.

In order to make the roads safer, the Government has started to organize caravans under the parole “Viva Colombia. Viaja por ella”¹¹, which has facilitated the mobility for many Colombians under more secure conditions.

The bomb explosions in the cities are continuing. Among the ones during the month of December are the attacks on senator Germán Vargas Lleras and on an important hotel in the capital, as well as the seizures and the explosions of car bombs.

Also, incidents like the armed strike of ELN in the east of the department of Antioquia, which kept the municipalities of Cocorná, San Luis and Granada cut off from the rest of the country for days, are continuing.

Nevertheless, on the 1st of January 2003, the Director of the National Police presented a report on the evolution of the crimes in 2002 where it was possible to observe a decrease in all crimes, except the common homicides:¹²

⁸ Presidencia de la República – Departamento Nacional de Planeación, Cartilla Bases del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2002 – 2006, “Hacia un Estado Comunitario”.

⁹ The two first groups are being established in Sucre and Santander

¹⁰ Amnesty International criticizes figure on peasant soldiers”; El Tiempo, 11th of December 2002, pag. 1-16. In the presentation of the report “Security – at What Cost? The Government's Failure to Confront the Human Rights Crisis” AI expresses deep concern about various elements of the security policy of Álvaro Uribe, such as the peasant soldiers and the network of civilian informers. There is concern about the strategy of involving the civil population in the conflict and that the informants “*will be armed and subject to insufficient controls*”. www.amnesty.org

¹¹ “Live Colombia. Travel through her”

¹² “Los asesinatos, los únicos que no bajaron en el 2002”; El Tiempo, 2nd of January 2003, pag. 1-7.

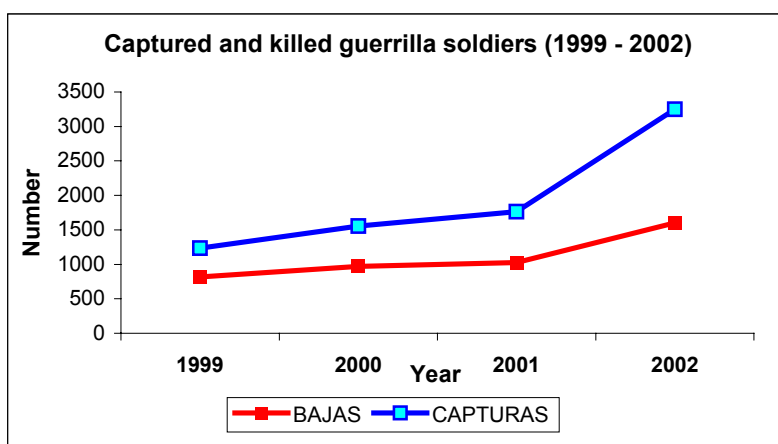
Table 1: Crimes with social impact

Types on Crimes	2001	2002	Change
Homicides:	32.833	32.626	-1%
General	27.840	28.230	1%
Traffic accidents	4.993	4.296	-14%
Massacres	185	112	-36%
Car thefts	31.774	29.253	-8%
Bank robberies	308	208	-32%
Truck Cargo robbery	1.840	1.427	-22%
Kidnappings (individuals)	3.041	2.931	-4%
Kidnappings (collective)	245	198	-19%

As well, according to the Army, 2002 left a positive balance of the fight against the guerrilla, with an increase in captures and soldiers killed and a variation of 56% and 84% in relation to previous year:

Important progress has been made in respect to peace negotiations with different illegal armed groups during the reporting period.

In the beginning of the second semester of 2002, the Catholic Church established contacts with the paramilitary group AUC, facilitating the dialogue with the new administration. After some exploratory meetings with the High Commissioner for Peace, this group decided to declare a unilateral rest from the 29th of November 2002. The Government responded to this gesture with the appointment of a commission of six persons to continue the dialogue aiming at concrete peace negotiations.



In turn, the High Commissioner for Peace also had various meetings with spokesmen from ELN in Havana, although this group later expressed that further peace talks are not feasible as president Uribe understands peace as surrender¹³. Nevertheless, on the 8th of January 2003 the president started to explore new ways permitting the return to conversations with ELN¹⁴.

As for the FARC, in the last few months several interesting proposals have been presented regarding the “humanitarian exchange”. The President changed his opinion and started to vision the exchange as something necessary and united to a peace process and now accepts the possibility of its realization like an independent fact, for humanitarian reasons and always and if the conditions are reasonable.¹⁵

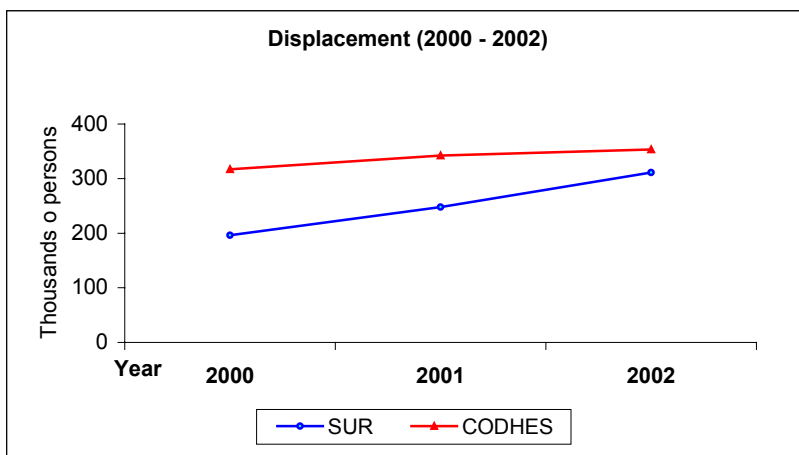
¹³ “Con el ELN no hay nada”, El Tiempo, 6th of December 2002, pag.1-4.

¹⁴ Cuba, Spain, Switzerland, Norway and France.

¹⁵ Noticiero CM&, Yamid Pregunta, 10th of January 2003.

Notes on displacement

Internal displacement increased from 190.454 persons affected in 2001 to 231.339 persons affected in 2002, according to the RSS's SEFC¹⁶, representing an increase of more than 21%. SUR¹⁷, figures stated that in 2001, 248.475 persons were registered, in comparison with 311.392 persons until the 15th of December 2002, indicating an increase of 25%. CODHES¹⁸ estimates the internal displacement in 2001 to include 341.925 persons and 353.110 person until the 30th of September 2002. If this tendency is maintained until the end of the year its statistics would be close to 470.000 IDPs in this last year, which would implicate an increase of 37%.



Additionally, there is a clear tendency of an increase of the events of massive displacement, but a decrease in the number of persons involved in these. According to the statistics of the RSS, in 2001 the armed groups caused 403 massive internal displacements, in comparison with 444 until the 30th of September 2002. This indicates that the populations decide to migrate in groups, but that these are smaller and that the causes of displacement are changing. In turn, in 2001, 64% of the IDPs were displaced in massive displacements, while in 2002 it decreased with nearly 50%.

The previous tendency indicates an increased individual displacement. This might be explained by the fact that the illegal armed groups are using or changing the intensity of the methods applied to provoke displacement. According to statistics of the National Police the massacres decreased last year with 36%, while the homicides increased in a small proportion. This can be interpreted as a tendency of the illegal armed groups to implement violent acts towards the civil population directed more towards specific persons than indiscriminate terror.

There are important changes regarding the territorial extension of the internal displacement. According to the RSS, the municipalities affected by displacement, may it be as receiving, expelling or both conditions, increased from 819 municipalities to 887 municipalities in 2002, representing an increase of 10%.

Concerning the causes of displacement, according to statistics of the RSS in 2002, 56.2 % were provoked by generalized threats, 32% by armed confrontation and 5.3% by specified threats. A slight increase of those caused by generalized threats is observed, an increase close to 50% by armed confrontation and a decrease of 100% of the displacements caused by specific threats.

II. Government Policy on Displacement

During the last quarter of 2002, the Uribe administration presented the Development Plan 2003. This document remarks the need for peaceful coexistence, through legitimate presence of authority, fulfillment of the State's roll on security, defense and justice as key factors to address the internally displacement phenomena.

The Plan identifies four basic components for the attention of IDPs: prevention and protection, emergency assistance, reintegration assistance and strengthening of the National System of Assistance for IDPs (SNAIPD). In relation to the first component, the policy aims to prevent displacements through direct security actions of the armed forces specially in the selected "Rehabilitation Zones", and the active population participation in local response to violent actions. In communities at risk, resistance situation or isolated by

¹⁶ "Sistema de Estimación de Fuentes Contrastadas"

¹⁷ "Sistema de Registro Unico"

¹⁸ Consultaría para los Derechos Humanos y el Desplazamiento.

paramilitaries or leftist armed groups, the early warning system will be strengthened and the presence of the state should be increased. Protection will be given also by improving local capacity response to humanitarian emergencies and to provide attention to the families of victims dead or wounded from the conflict, reconstruction of social infrastructure and housing.

The humanitarian emergency will be given a high priority, in order to provide immediate attention to the affected communities in relation to food, shelter and health care.

In regard to the reintegration phase, the government has given a strong emphasis on the need to foster a policy of organized return. For this purpose, a pilot program for the return of 30.000 families will be set up, supported on four strategies: housing subsidies, land entitlement, productive and income generation projects and training for productive activities.

The Development Plan ratifies the responsibility of the Social Solidarity Net (RSS) as coordinator of the National System for the Attention of IDPs (SNAIPD). A more active role is set on the SNAIPD, through the inter-institutional response and complement of other social and humanitarian policy programs. The advocacy of the National Council for the Attention of IDPs will also be considered as a strategy for the improvement of the System's capability of response. The National Information Net, as well as the Territorial Committees of Attention to IDPs are named to provide adequate response to these communities.

The implementation mechanism for this policy remains under construction by the RSS. However, some preliminaries can be forecasted from observations on the RSS and governmental policy trends. Under this scope, the government will seek to foster the return and reintegration of IDPs through a process of regional integral recovery. That is, it is most probable that the government will define priority regions for intervention, based on a decentralized scheme, relying for its implementation more on the regular public service providers (ministries and local governments) than in the RSS. In this regard, a program regional "Regional Alliances", is being tested through 4 pilot projects at the cities of Cali, Barranquilla, Medellín and Bogotá.

This new approach outlines the importance of regional economical and social development, through the joint effort of public and private sectors, the development of social services, community participation and democratic security. The social policy approach of this scenario stresses the need to assist the vulnerable population, including IDPs among them. Under this view, a special policy for IDPs based on the recognition of violated human rights seems to be diffused by the whole social demands of the local vulnerable population and the regional development needs. This strategy is also seen as a way of preventing displacement and recovering democratic territorial control.

However, the government should address some main concerns, underlined by some human rights NGOs. First, the budget allocation directed for the attention of IDPs could reduce from its main contributor (RSS) and transferred to the social investment main sectors. This change could imply an assistance scheme to IDPs similar to regularly provided by the stated resident poor; reducing the positive discrimination approach currently being undertaken to assist the internally displaced. Second, the government should look carefully to the regions not prioritized on its initial plans since a regional imbalance in technical and financial support could take place. Third, the identification of procedures for joint finance of projects benefiting IDPs should require a more close view of potential resources at the national level related to the social policy as a whole. For instance, financial resources for housing, employment or other policy items may not specifically include an amount for IDP projects, but their social characteristics can make them eligible for vulnerable population governmental program assets.

Table 3: Estimations on GOC budget allocation for IDPs assistance

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTION	ALLOCATED BUDGET (US Dollars)
Health Ministry	\$ 3,558,718
National Family Welfare Institute	\$ 551,957
Ministry of Agriculture	\$ 1,779,359
SENA	\$ 2,985,000
Social Solidarity Network	\$ 9,920,730
* Prevention and assistance of displacement	\$ 7,246,663
* Prevention and assistance of displacement	\$ 1,905,708
* Technical coop. Project OPSR WFP 6139	\$ 624,911
* Technical coop.Integration IDPs World Bank	\$ 143,448
Total	\$ 15,810,764

Table 3 summarizes provisional budget figures allocated for assistance of IDPs released by various institutional sources ,2003 year. However, it is not meant to be considered completed, since at least resources from the Presidency, the Vice presidency and the Ministry of Interior could be expected. The government is undergoing an institutional reform which includes a shortening not only in budget allocation but also in terms of human resources. The impact of this reform in highly related institutions to the assistance to IDPs, specially de RSS, can not yet be evaluated. This reform can also translated previous institutional responsibilities for IDPs assistance, which were determined by legal prescriptions. However, this exercise is of interest for IOM in terms of seeking investing partners and

III. Program Initiatives at the Central Level

A. INCOME GENERATION

Definition of Bidding Terms of Reference for the Request for proposals: Taking into account the lessons the strategic emphases foreseen for the second phase (please see quarterly report 8) , terms of reference are being formulated to orient the presentation of proposals, for micro credit fund management, by regional NGOs in the nine departments where IOM intervenes (See exhibit 1 for details on the implementation schedule).

Exhibit 1: Submission Timeline

Final date	Activity
January 13	Delivery of Reference Terms to NGO's
January 31	Receipt of proposals by IOM
February 7	Receipt of adjustments and modifications
February 21	Evaluation and qualification of proposals
February 25	Adjudication committee
February 28	Signature of agreements and contracts

The guidelines included in the new phase (See annex 7) were created with the necessity in mind of guaranteeing the sustainability of the programs. This is to be accomplished via the regional institutionalization of each program, framed in the context of a theoretical and practical approach to local economic development .

Results of IOM projects presented to the FOMYPIME request for proposals: With the purpose of finding new funds to co finance IOM capitalization programs in the departments where it intervenes, we solicited that three of our executing agencies present proposals to apply for Fomipyme funds , earmarked towards the displaced population. From 367 projects presented throughout the country, 46 were approved, two sponsored by IOM as shown in table 4 .

Table 4 : IOM Winning Proposals

Organization	Project name	IOM investment	Amount Leveraged	Total
The Commitment corporation (COMPROMISO); and the Support to business associations corporation (CORFAS)	Creation and strengthening of business units managed by IDPs in Bucaramanga	USD 104,104	USD 42,910	USD 147,014
The Foundation for social and economic development in Valle del Cauca (FUNPRESOV)	Strengthening of the productive chain for silk worm reproduction in the department of Valle del Cauca	USD 38,059	USD 74,626	USD 112,685

Presentation to SENA for a proposal to complement IOM micro funds in the nine departments where IOM operates and in the Zones of Rehabilitation and Consolidation.

With the goal of optimizing resources that SENA has earmarked to assist displaced population, IOM presented a proposal designed to finance technical training services, for technical and business formation in 12 departments of the country (including 9 where IOM functions and 2 zones of rehabilitation and consolidation: Montes de María and Arauca). This effort is complementary to the request for proposal process (described in the former numeral). If the proposal succeed the training component of the microcredit funds will be completely financed, enabling IOM to increase coverage with the training money saved.

The total value of the project will be USD 3.3 million, SENA will contribute USD 2.26 million. This proposal was presented on December 19th, 2002, and is still awaiting an official response on the part of SENA.

As an other initiative, SENA will provide IOM with USD 111,111 to be used by IOM in the zone of Bojayá, Chocó, for technical and business training programs (This funds are secured, agreement pending to be signed).

B. INFRASTRUCTURE

Housing subsidies with social interest: IOM in coordination with the RSS, gave assessment to the Ministry for Economic Development in respect to the housing policy, emphasizing the need to involve the economic institutions of the central government in order to guarantee the financing of housing programs to IDPs that are related to the demand. This strategy of joint planning of the housing policy was meant to recognize the strategic role of housing in processes of sustainability, humanitarian assistance, return and resettlement. Nevertheless, on the 5th of November 2002, the central government issued the Decrees 2480 and 2488, regulating the awarding of housing subsidies with social interest in urban areas, but without establishing any mechanism favoring the IDPs.

In terms of housing subsidies in the rural areas, the "Banco Agrario" continues to be the entity that issues these subsidies, but that neither has any special mechanism in order to attend projects directed towards the IDPs, meaning that these are competing on equal conditions as the average Colombian. IOM, in coordination with the municipalities, will design projects to be presented to these mechanism which has been proven to work in the past.¹⁹, by promoting a process of housing project identification to the benefit of the IDPs, in order to assist them with initial investments, aiming at guaranteeing their success when presented to the entities responsible for issuing housing subsidies.

¹⁹ During 2000', IOM obtained 19 subsidies for housing projects for Santander, Putumayo, Valle del Cauca, Norte de Santander and Caquetá.

C. EDUCATION

In the last quarter, the book "El desplazamiento forzado en Colombia: Compromisos de la universidad" was published, presenting the results of the contribution provided by the Universities that was comprised of a competition of thesis and an university interns e programs with RSS, to work on the program of attention to the displaced population.

Further, contacts with "Colciencias", the entity responsible for and coordinating investigations in Colombia, were initiated with the aim to encourage this institution to participate in the project to strengthen the national program of investigations on forced displacement. Within this framework contacts were also made with IDRC Canada in collaboration with the RSS and "Ascun" to advance with a second call for participants in the competition of thesis. Moreover, this will also serve to involve universities and the academy in the development of the Observatory on Internal Displacement, which is contemplated in law No. 387 of 1997.

The result of these contacts is the interest in a launch of a second competition, yet no longer with the aim to complete thesis, but to university projects that respond to the issues for orientation of public policies on displacement.

Within the initiative to promote the interest in displacement on behalf of the universities, IOM is also interested in fomenting pilot projects of social service on behalf of the students to the benefit of the IDPs on the 9 regions where it has presence. Stakeholders interested in the subject are the Ministry of Education; the RSS; ICETEX²⁰; and Ascun. This pilot project might have a great impact as qualified personnel will be linked to the dynamics of social development of the sectors most affected by the violence and the poverty.

Links to other stakeholders: The needs of the IDPs and other marginalized populations are too big to cover with existent methods and resources. Therefore, it is suggested to involve mass media such as: community radios; computers to educate; and television, in order to achieve a major impact, the reason why IOM have initiated contacts with the following initiatives:

- i) The Direction of Social Communication of the Ministry of Communications: The aim is to involve the Communitarian Radios in the support and attention given to IDPs. A project proposal has already been formulated.
- ii) "UNAD" (Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia): The purpose is to enable an analysis of the proposals regarding the virtual teaching and learning.
- iii) The provision of computers to integrate new information technologies in the education of young IDPs.

D. HEALTH

During the reporting period, the Colombian health sector was affected to a large extent by a governmental decree (Decree 042) issued in the month of November regarding the billing system of health services provided to IDPs. As a consequence, many health providers around the country minimized their attention to the IDPs and offered principally only emergency services, as the decree contains instructions that in relation to IDPs, only services inherent to displacement will be reimbursed through the FOSYGA system by FISCALUD. Further, the new decree announced that all bills presented before FISCALUD for reimbursement from the FOSYGA system have to be complemented by additional documents regarding the inheritance to displacement and will be object of auditing. The decree caused more confusion and uncertainty than it already is regarding the billing system of health services provided to IDPs and the situation was still unsolved in the end of the year.

Health Ministry: As the cooperation agreement with the Health Ministry had expired during the third quarter of the year, it became a priority to evaluate the old one and negotiate a new one during the last three months of the year. The negotiations with the Health Ministry were highly affected by the publication of the Decree 042, as the functionaries from the Ministry working with IDPs were both responsible for the negotiations with IOM and the time-consuming task of drafting instructions to be sent to the health sector on a departmental and municipal level as a response to the confusion and adverse reaction to the Decree. Nevertheless, in the

²⁰ "Instituto de Crédito Educativo"

end it was possible to sign a new cooperation agreement for the amount of 400 million Colombian pesos on the 23rd of December to be invested in improving attention to IDPs in the 9 regions where IOM has presence. Principally, the new agreement is similar to the old one, but it was decided to make the project approval process faster and more agile through decentralization. The central expression of the Health Ministry will from now on only be responsible for the final endorsement of the projects, a part from the conceptual formulation, technical assistance and monitoring. IOM's regional coordinators and the departmental and municipal health secretariats made advances in the project identification during the reporting period and will continue this process during the first quarter of 2003.

Colombian Red Cross: As part of the IOM strategy within the IDP program for promotion of a healthy behavior and the rights to health as well as for the prevention of diseases and, based on the successful pilot experience implemented by the Nariño section of the Colombian Red Cross, in coordination with the local Health Secretariat and co-financed through the IDP program, it was suggested to increase the geographical coverage of the primary health attention strategy developed by the Colombian Red Cross. This strategy has been developed and validated during the past few years with the technical and financial support of the Canadian Red Cross and the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) and has been successful in impacting the indicators related to the health of children under 5 years and the reproductive health of women through the implementation of outreach-activities, including promotion and prevention and the canalization of persons in need of medical attention to the health sector.

Consequently, during the last quarter of the year, negotiations and consultations have been made with the Colombian Red Cross and the IOM regional coordinators in order to establish the new geographical coverage and the contents of a national project. It was suggested to start in three departments, namely Cauca, Nariño and Huila, with the possibility to include further departments on a later stage. The final details are being defined in January 2003 in order to enable the project to get approved during the first IOM Project Approval Committee meeting in the year. The IOM investment per beneficiary will be 2.80 USD.

E. INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITARIAN STRENGTHENING

National Register of the Civil Status (Registraduría): As continuation of the 2002 activities, a new agreement has been signed with Registraduría to implement a series of campaigns to provide of civil registration documents to IDPs. The project includes as implementing partners UNICEF and the National Register of the Civil Status. The project will be developed on Nariño, Cauca, Chocó and Norte de Santander, for a total amount of \$ 18.000 OIM's programme contribution. This areas have been prioritized due to its importance as receptor communities. Areas were recent displacement population events have taken place will be considered of main concern and training of civil servants, equipment support and registration will be provided.

People's Defender (Defensoría): A second phase of cooperation among the Programme and the People's Defender Office is being developed in order to promote a process to sensitize, inform and train on the rights of IDPs to public servants of four regions covered by IOM. This process will allow the strengthening of the local institutional capacity for assistance to the IDPs, its incorporation to the social and economic structures of the receptor areas, the qualification of civil servants belonging to the SNAIPD²¹ and the improvement in quality of the programs and projects aimed at this population.

Also, IOM will transfer to the People's Defender Office the IDPs information center. This initiative, that was in-house developed by IOM on its embryonic stage, will continue to provide IDP-related information to the public now from People's Defender office Information Unit, by the design of an specific reference system and the incorporation of the documents in a wider internet network.

Finally, in order to support the defense IDPs Human Rights living in border areas, IOM will support a research initiative to study and analyze the situation of the violation of human rights of displaced frontier population. The project is expected to produce recommendations to the local authorities and communities on how to proceed in this regard. The amount to be invested on this endeavor is USD 52,145.52

²¹ National System for Comprehensive Assistance for Internally Displaced Population.

Social Solidarity Network (RSS)

1. **Joint Technical Unit (UTC):** The UTC (for its name in Spanish) aims at the improvement of the policy for assisting IDPs through applied research and the implementation of pilot projects for the development of more effective and efficient models of assistance. This initiative are funded through international and national donors. Three cooperation areas have been defined, for \$100.000 OIM's programme contribution: 1. Strengthening of the National Information Network on Forced Displacement, 2. Decentralization of the policy for the IDPs and 3. Support to the SNAIPD through the strengthening of the performance of the National Committee for the Assistance of IDPs. Other execution partners are the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with a contribution of \$280.000 and the RSS, contributing \$250.000.
2. **Protection of IDPs land property:** The vulnerability of the land property owned by displaced families and the institutional mechanisms for its protection have been a late preoccupation of the RSS. Last year, the 2007 Decree was released by the government, describing the legal procedures that allow the protection under the Colombian laws of this type of properties.

The project, funded by RSS, the World bank and IOM, will develop pilot experiences on the implementation of the 2007 decree in order to regulate temporarily the land market in zones where displacement has occurred or is imminent. Through special regulation in those areas the state will prevent illegal adjudication of the IDPs land by the illegal armed actors. The project is comprise of four main components: A) legal and institutional protection of the land property of IDPs or communities at high risk of displacement, B) Strengthening of social community networks, C) design of a monitoring and evaluation system, D) Project management unit. The World Bank Post Conflict Fund will contribute with \$ 800.000; OIM will specifically contribute for the development of the B component with \$100.000, and the SSR financial support is of \$540.000.

IOM intervention will focus on the implementation of component B, which seeks to strengthen the social fabric of communities at risk of displacement. This in order to develop the creation of land protection network, which includes the implementation of an effective early warning system, land inventories, capacity to coordinate with proper legal authorities, among others.

3. **Organized Return (Pilot Project):** A project to provide a reintegration assistance based on food security and infrastructure will be signed between RSS and IOM. The project seeks to assist three thousand returnees through the provision of an in kind subsidy of seeds, animals and construction material for the resettlement in their communities of origin. IOM and RSS will split the costs of this USD 2.23 million program. The geographic coverage of this initiative includes Cauca, Norestern Antioquia, Tolima in addition to the 9 zones covered by IOM. Through this partnership IOM will be able to assist the government on its prioritized return policy by increasing coverage compared to what could have been assisted if the program would have been implemented by its own.
4. **Social Catholic Pastoral – Human Mobility Section Past:** Since 1996 up to date, IOM has given support to the National Social Pastoral Secretary's information system on IDPs, RUT. This new stage of the project aims at improving the system in ecclesiastic jurisdictions, on the qualification of registration process and increasing the information available on IDPs situation (causes, effects, complexity of the phenomena) through research, systematization and analysis of related information. The project will cover the following ecclesiastic jurisdictions: Valle del Cauca (municipalities of Buga, Cali, Buenaventura, Palmira), Extended Tolima Regional (among other it includes the municipalities of Neiva (Huila) y Florencia (Caquetá)), Northeast Regional (municipalities Barrancabermeja, Bucaramanga, Nueva Pamplona, Socorro, San Gil, Cúcuta, Ocaña, Tibú). The exact amount to be invested is yet to be defined.

IV. Priorities for the Next Quarter

As the last quarter of 2002 is corresponding to the opening of the second phase of program and also coincides also with the transition in power from the Pastrana to the new government. As stated above the new phase of the program should incorporate some aspects of the new policy (consistent with the program objectives) when these are more defined in terms of how to implement such a policy. However, until those definitions are clear the priorities for the next quarter are as follow:

- Start implementing of a comprehensive strategy to strengthen the SNAIPD in order to consolidate IOM participation in the RSS-World Bank for protection of IDPs private property and Land tenure issues.
- Consolidate and increase the program investment and implementation being done in Chocó, Cauca and Huila.
- Assist RSS in concreting return policy and implementing mechanisms based on willingness for return of the population and viable in terms of development and security conditions
- Design and start drafting regional plans of implementation for each of the 9 regional offices to meet the challenges of the second phase.
- Strengthen and expand alliances and joint ventures with the private sector in order to co-finance productive projects for IDPs.
- Continue the micro-credit fund implementation, under the second phase emphasis, through the adjudication to the best proposals received under the bidding process to be initiated.
- Start implementing the joint venture with CARCAFE to create labor opportunities for the displaced in the coffee sector of Nariño and prevent displacement supporting the local coffee micro producers.
- Regarding, infrastructure, design the housing projects for IDPs to be submitted by IOM-RSS in the application for governmental subsidy through Banco Agrario.
- On education, due to the start of school season its urgent to initiate activities aiming at increasing school enrollment of IDPs at this current stage, such as provision of school kits.
- Increase the amount leveraged form the private sector for project cost sharing, which currently accounts for a USD 200,000 investment.

V. Departmental Summaries²²

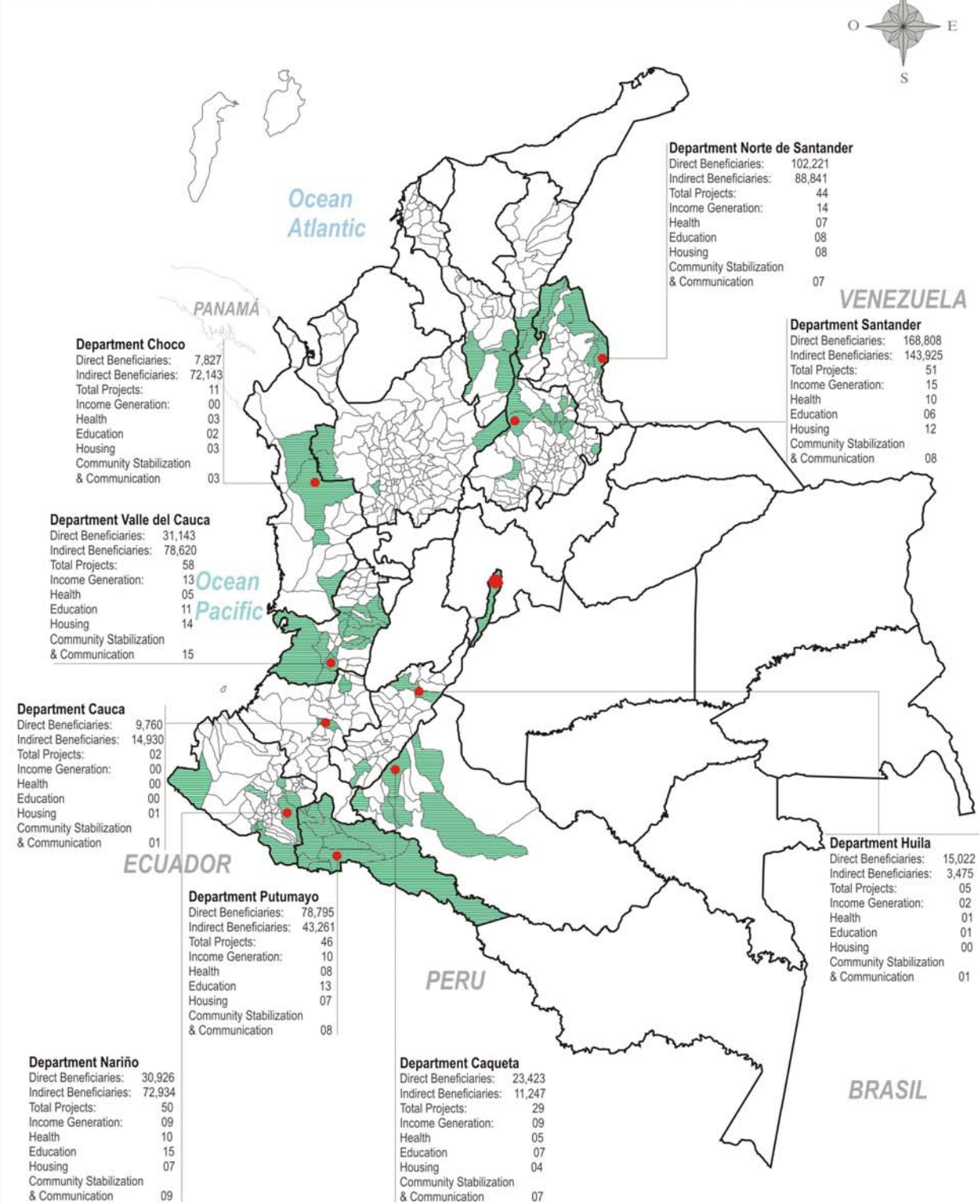
Investment by Region per Category (Obligated USD)

Regional	Education	Health	Housing	Income Generation	Institutional Strengthening	Total
Caquetá	229,807.29	197,884.84	125,266.95	421,279.53	92,923.75	1'067,162.36
Cauca	-	-	2,725.23	-	13,395.27	16,120.50
Choco	25,726.67	79,122.41	66,592.17	23,447.55	21,707.38	216,596.18
Huila	17,313.44	35,080.05	-	34,104.48	21,111.94	107,609.91
Nariño	294,634.83	156,005.90	140,982.03	413,652.52	71,942.14	1'077,217.42
Norte de Santander	152,308.69	88,487.08	270,711.30	470,776.38	76,908.00	1'059,191.45
Inter.-Regional	117,485.42	200,234.22	76,364.85	331,568.46	308,961.63	1'034,614.58
Putumayo	240,618.56	376,153.62	118,634.25	594,254.22	150,158.80	1'479,819.45
Santander	97,737.23	127,270.87	328,784.01	461,253.82	187,867.60	1'202,913.53
Valle del Cauca	294,685.24	223,319.81	248,074.57	599,925.90	257,244.35	1'623,249.87
TOTAL	1'470,317.37	1'483,558.80	1'378,135.36	3'350,262.86	1'202,220.86	8'884,495.25

²² Kindly note that the figures for total obligations in each department include expenditures and unliquidated obligations, representing the gross projected investment in each department. Also, these figures do not include inter-regional projects developed from Bogotá which represent further investment of 1'034,614.58 USD.

Map 1: Coverage by Municipalities

Program Post - Emergency Assistance to Displaced Groups & Receptor Communities



Source: Up until 31st - December 2002
Data base IOM

A. DEPARTMENT PUTUMAYO

1. Notes on Conflict

In general, the public order has improved in comparison to previous quarters; the number of new IDPs is decreasing (1385 new IDPs in October, 1025 in November and 600 in December); and the combats between illegal armed groups and the military are lessening. The decrease in new IDPs is

Registered IDPs 12/00:	3.946
Registered IDPs 12/01:	7.168
Registered IDPs 12/02:	9.459
TOTAL	20.573

probably due to the cease in fumigation in November and the initiation of dialogues between the government and the AUC that resulted in fewer actions on behalf of this actor. October was the month that presented highest numbers in displacement, probably explained by the fact that the guerrilla pressed the majors to resign and prohibited the farmers to leave the rural areas. Most farmers preferred to leave instead of being prisoners in their own communities. Another reason for October being the month with the highest number of IDPs is the fumigation that restarted on the 28th of July.

Notes on displacement

The major expelling municipalities continues to be Valle del Guamuez and Puerto Asís, followed by San Miguel and Orito. These four municipalities are also the four with major areas of coca-plantations, together representing 75% of the total of area cultivated. The relation between the coca-plantations and the presence of illegal armed groups is visible. Another reason for the visible presence of illegal armed groups in these municipalities is the petroleum production (new springs were found recently in San Miguel and Puerto Asís). At the moment, in these same municipalities the AUC are totally in control of the urban areas, and since four months approximately, they have started to expand their influence in the rural areas, where the conflict is escalating due to the disputes with the FARC.

Due to the reasons mentioned above, promoting the return is quite difficult. The most efficient support would probably be to support the IDPs that already have chosen to return voluntarily, principally in the municipalities of Valle del Guamuez, San Miguel and Orito.

Apart from the four municipalities discussed above, also Caicedo and Villagarzón are important expelling municipalities due to the advance of the AUC in the northern part of the department.

An important indicator on the violence that is affecting these six municipalities is the registered number of homicides related to the conflict between January and July 2002: of the 307 homicides related to the conflict, 114 were registered in Puerto Asís, 48 in Valle del Guamuez, 40 in Orito, 33 in Puerto Caicedo, 21 in Villagarzón, and 11 in San Miguel. That is, 87% of the homicides registered in the department are happening in 50% of the municipalities.²³

According to the numbers presented, 50% of the total of IDP families left the department and 50% chose to stay and settle down in the urban areas of Mocoa, Puerto Asís and Sibundoy principally (see also graphic No. 2). Of the families who choose to stay, 75% settle in these three municipalities.

It is worth mentioning that Putumayo also has received 2,870 IDPs from Caquetá, Cauca and Nariño principally.

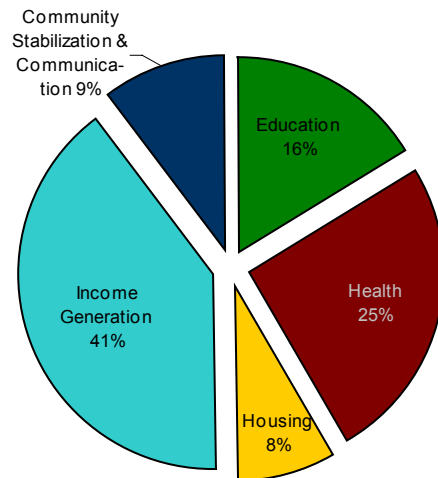
²³ Numbers from the departmental Health Secretariat (DASALUD)

Program status and quarterly advance:

Through the end of this reporting period, cumulative obligations (including expenditures) to 41 approved projects reached 1'479,819.45 USD. Five new projects were approved during this quarter. As observed in Map 2, the highest investment (above USD 100,000) has been done in Mocoa and Puerto Asis, the two major receptors of displaced population. Except for Puerto Leguizamo program investment does not only follows the pattern of reception in the department but also is allocating significant amount of resources in the sources of expulsion, Puerto Asis, San Miguel and Guamuez Valley.

For this quarter the largest number of projects approved are focused health and education activities, although the sector with the largest assigned budget is housing. In health, the Regional office has sought to strengthen extramural or rural support in municipalities with large displaced populations in Putumayo (this has been made easier due to the interest of Mayors in this component) as a strategy of displacement prevention. In education, school season is about to start with the inclusion of new students in displacement situations which is being supported by the actions taken by IOM

However, as observed in the chart on the left the majority of investment continues to be on income generating activities consistently with the program priority.



INCOME GENERATION

Modernization and Increased Local Coverage for the Transformation of Organic Coffee (PU-029): This project has made possible a plan conceived by a local group of farmers to begin a coffee production business in the Colombian Amazon region, with the additional characteristic that it produces and transforms the coffee with the minimum possible amount of chemical inputs, which are replaced by organic, environmentally friendly practices. All of their partners are farmers dedicated to the cultivation of coffee, who are supplying a good percentage of the department's market and are extending their clientele throughout the department of Nariño.

Income Generation for Women Heads of Households in Mocoa (PU-005): This project supports a local initiative of a group of resident displaced women that, on their own, began the work of seeking resources for the start-up of businesses or income generating activities. The project, with the support of IOM, has permitted them to maintain group cohesion among the 30 women, 12 of them displaced, and to begin a business, always taking into account the management tasks of each individual. Each business was begun through credits offered by the Association, the repayment of which will allow credits to be distributed to other women or to strengthen the businesses begun by the original group.



EDUCATION

Pig raising center and education planning in livestock raising in Valle del Guamuez (PU-015)

Establishment and management of farming activities in Fco. José de Caldas School in Orito (PU-016): The strength of these two projects is in the improvement in pedagogical conditions of the farming schools, technological innovation in agricultural production, and the creation of an improved social network designed to launch productive projects together with the education community, with the support of UMATAS, the technicians and students of the schools. This collaboration is due to corresponsibility for the sustainability of the Seed Bank which the projects benefit. Moreover, the project has had an impact on business in the countryside due to increased local knowledge. A relevant aspect of both of these two projects is that they make up part of an important strategy for the prevention of displacement.



PU016: Beneficiaries of agricultural school project in Siberia.

Improved infrastructure in the Brisas de Hong Kong school (PU-0031): This project allowed 45 children to receive their classes in an environment with minimum standards, allowing for improved learning conditions and relationships between students and teachers. This project includes the support of UNICEF. IOM has concluded infrastructure work enabling 45 IDPs to be enrolled in school. Also, sanitation conditions were improved by restoring bathroom facilities.

HEALTH

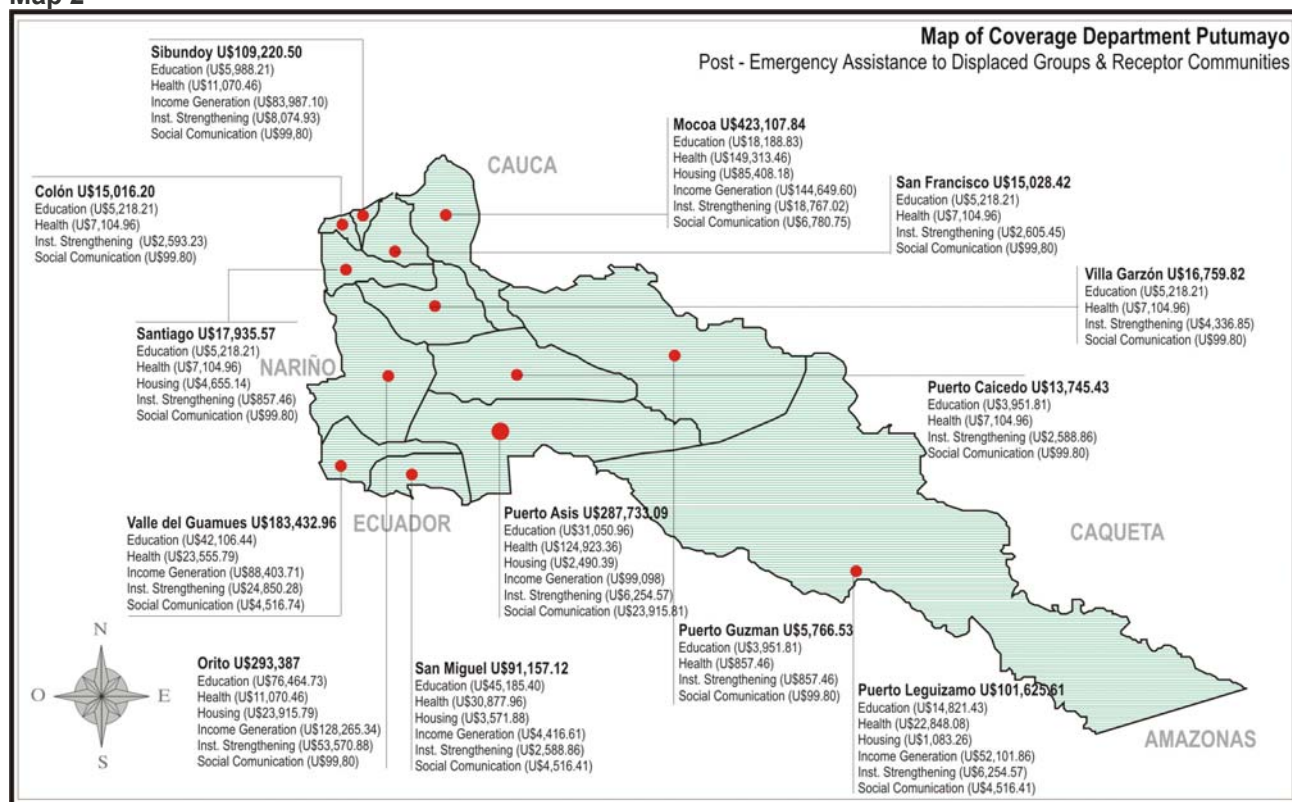
Activities for the displaced, with ICBF (PU-0008): This project has had a major impact in the Department because it has offered psychosocial support to the displaced population through a group of professionals in coordination with responsible entities. The group advanced in aspects that even at the national level remain weak: the definition of a conceptual, methodological, procedural and instrumental framework for psychosocial attention with the displaced population or those impacted by the armed conflict in such a manner that this is made to be more effective, efficient and useful.

Another aspect which should be highlighted is that the agreement improved attention coverage to include children under 7 years of age by ICBF, through community and children's homes. There were family education groups created that improved teaching to families covered by ICBF. There were youth clubs created and strengthened through which are avoided the adoption of unhealthy and antisocial customs and attitudes. There was a strengthening and increased coverage of attention for children with special needs. And there was improved attention for expectant and nursing mothers as well as infants under two years of age, through the creation of family homes. It is hoped that this experience is expanded with the participation of ICBF, DASALUD and other entities specialized in the area of psychosocial attention.

Housing and Infrastructure

Housing subsidies in the department of Putumayo (PU-020-1,2,3) : This project has made it possible that 95 families today have decent housing arrangements. This project avoided a situation in which 60 families would have been forcefully displaced from the Valle del Guamuez; 28 displaced families also returned to their places of origin; and 7 displaced indigenous families relocated under dignified conditions, with respect for their belief and customs, to houses which are now their property. Infrastructure work in Orito and Santa Clara ended during this quarter concluding with IOM intervention in this initiative.

Map 2



B. DEPARTMENT CAQUETA

Notes on Conflict

During the months of October and November there occurred an increase in battles between the paramilitaries and the FARC in the municipalities of Montañita, Doncello and Paujil.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	5.977
Registered IDPs 12/01:	4.606
Registered IDPs 12/02:	10.538
TOTAL	20.573

The balance of military forces to December 19th, 2002, according to the radio station Armonías del Caquetá, is that over the past year some 25% of FARC soldiers were casualties in Caquetá, approximately 500 guerrillas; security returned to the roads and the municipalities, reinforced by 140 rural soldiers.

In events such as the discussion of the National Development Plan, launched by the National Planning Council, several concerns were expressed regarding the democratic security plan that contradicts the balance of military forces reported by the military: the network of informers in Caquetá has not been able to function due to the mobility of the armed actors throughout the zone, and as a result most rural residents prefer not to join the network, and secondly, there exists a tense calm because some towns are abandoned and residents cannot return, such as Doncello, Paujil, Valparaíso, and Solita, among others. The calm has set in due to the transitory control of some of the armed actors in the zone.

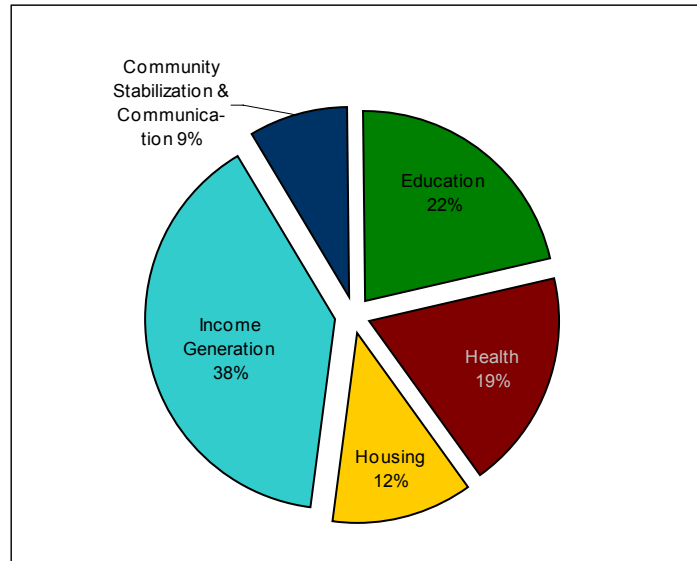
The situation of public functionaries has tended to get worse, at least in the four municipalities that were visited: Valparaíso, Albania, San José and Doncello. Some state workers who remained in their jobs are thinking about leaving because in December threats from the FARC increased markedly.

Notes on displacement

Since September 2002, COMFACA (Family Compensating Institution) has been the operator of RSS for humanitarian aid in charge of assisting 350 families. The community trusts that humanitarian aid will improve. Despite the cipher of displacement has maintained relatively steady and conflict increase, the institutional environment is not favorable for assistance plans. On the contrary, the Displaced People Committees have been suspended for the last month.

Program status and quarterly advance:

As of the end of this reporting period, the Caquetá office has approved 29 projects, including 2 project extensions, representing financial obligations for USD 1'067,162.36.. Investment has been consistent with the programa criteria in terms of allocating the majority of resources in the biggest to receptor municipality and the main component income generation, Florencia. However, investment should be increase in Puerto Rico which is the second biggest receptor of displaced population.



INCOME GENERATION:

Community loan fund and micro-credit scheme (CA-022 and CA-0166): During the last quarter of 2002, both the environmental foundation "Los Pichachos" and the consortium "Amazonia para el Desarrollo" have been taking measures to obtain additional private and state investments to increase and give an additional value to the revolving funds initiated with IOM funding for the implementation of productive micro projects. In the same way, "Amazonia para el Desarrollo" has further developed the follow-up system in order to better measure the impact indicators and strengthen the community participation.



INFRASTRUCTURE:

IDPs housing subsidies (CA-010): The housing project within the social reintegration and productive project at the farm San Rafael in the municipality of Milán, is almost completed (90%) to the benefit of nine families that returned to their places of origin. IOM is co-financing the project together with the municipality and the "Banco Agrario".

EDUCATION:

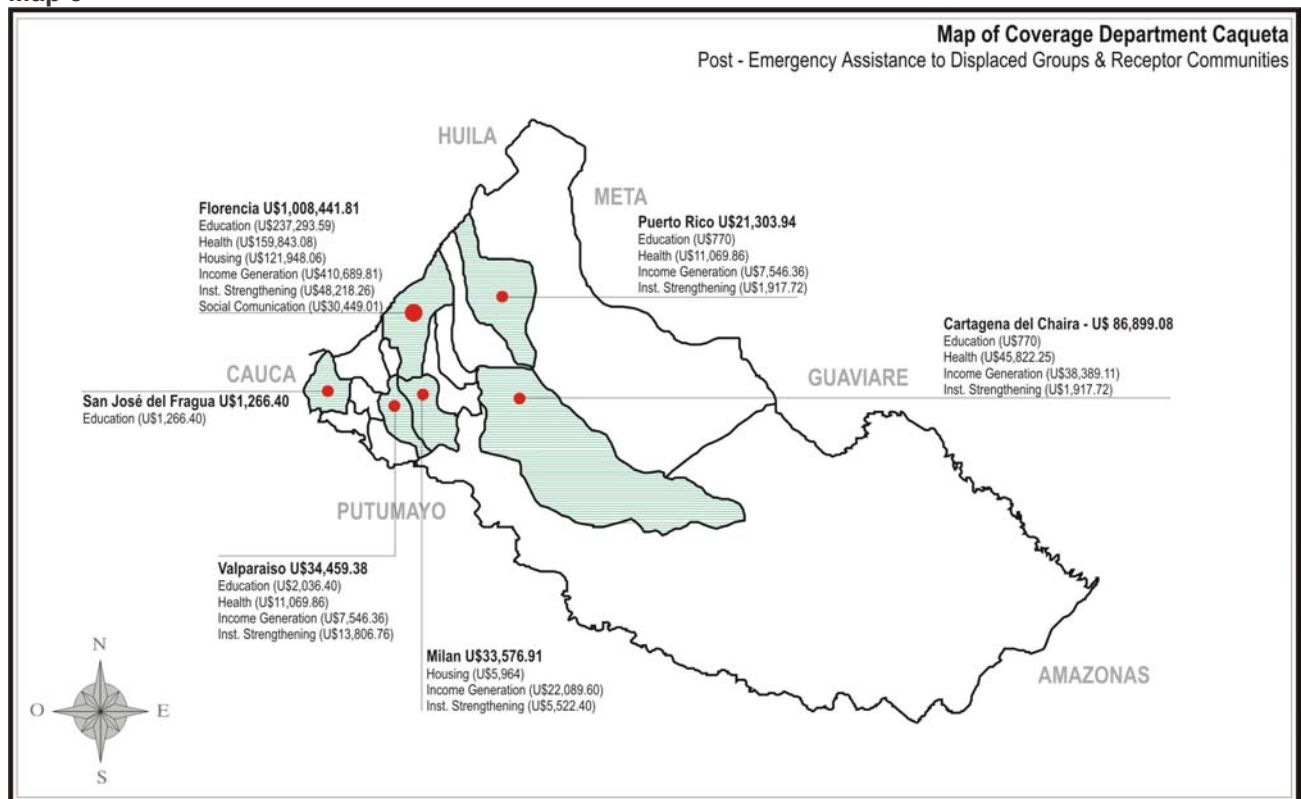
Ciudadela Siglo XXI (CA-026): In the last three months 117 adults graduated from the course the advanced literacy preparing them to continue for the primary school validation program. Also, 125 IDPs learned basic writing and reading, and a principles of math.

HEALTH:

Health program (CA-025): The project aiming at providing drinking water to 1,124 IDP families in Florencia have advanced with 70% and is finishing the activities in 12 of the 15 neighborhoods included in the project. This project is improving the life-quality of the IDPs as they for the first time in their lives have tap water. The added value to this project is that the public enterprises are more committed to the plan to increase the coverage of the water distribution until 2005 and is also planning to increase the coverage of the sewage system that now is only covering 40% of Florencia, affecting the health and well-being of the poor and vulnerable neighborhoods.



Map 3



C. DEPARTMENT CAUCA

Notes on conflict

The main reasons for the fight of territorial control during the reporting period continue to be the implementation of mega projects in the northern part of the department, as well as in the mountains; the strategic location of the western part of the mountains; and the presence of illicit crops.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	1.949
Registered IDPs 12/01:	8.993
Registered IDPs 12/02:	9.931
TOTAL	20.873

Further, during the same quarter, the illegal armed groups have been initiating a strategy aiming at weakening the local public institutions through selective threats to the mayors, counselors, judges, fiscals and functionaries from the health and educational sector. As a consequence, more than 25 mayors have presented their resignation between July and August, closed the municipalities and are operating clandestine. The medical missions continue to be threatened, specially in the municipalities of Timbiquí and Miranda, causing for example the permanent closure of the health center in Alto Naya in the municipality of Buenos Aires and Hurto and the ambulance service in the municipality of San Sebastián. Several of the mayors that was operating from Popayán did return to their home municipalities in December, but the murder of the "Secretario de Gobierno" in the municipality of Silva on the 19th of December, made them flee back to Popayán again.

Notes on displacement

The increase in armed confrontations caused two massive displacements in November, the first one from the communities La Fonda and Las Tallas to the urban area of Patía, in total 93 persons that later returned to their homes; and the second one from the community of Palo to the urban area of Caloto and Guachené, in total 450 persons that refuse to return until the area is secured. In addition, the individual displacement increased and continued to Popayán and other urban areas.

Most of the municipalities are both expelling and receptor municipalities. Until the 31st of December, the RSS is reporting a total of 16,989 IDPs (4,246 families) with origins from within the department or from neighboring departments (but in a minor proportion). Popayán continue to be the major receiving municipality (67.33%) followed by the municipalities on the Pacific Coast (7.93%), El Tambo (5.53%) and Santander de Quilichao (4.54%). The main expelling municipalities are as follows: El Tambo (29.0%), Cajibío (15.23%), La Vega (6.91%), Buenos Aires (6.65%) and Bolívar (4.92%).

In terms of assistance, several inter-institutional prevention strategies have been promoted, as for example: the observatory for human rights and international humanitarian law; the support to the "People's Defender's" system for early warnings²⁴; interdepartmental peace initiatives for Cauca and Nariño; and other specific projects for the human rights.

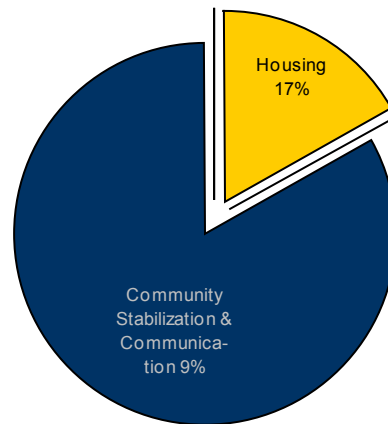
It is also worth mentioning the indigenous response to the violence called "Community resistance", including actions in food-security; the establishment of territories for co-existence and resistance; negotiations with the armed groups; unarmed indigenous guards; permanent councils; the identification of locations for displacement that permit a fast return and protection of community goods.

²⁴ Sistema de Alerta Temprana

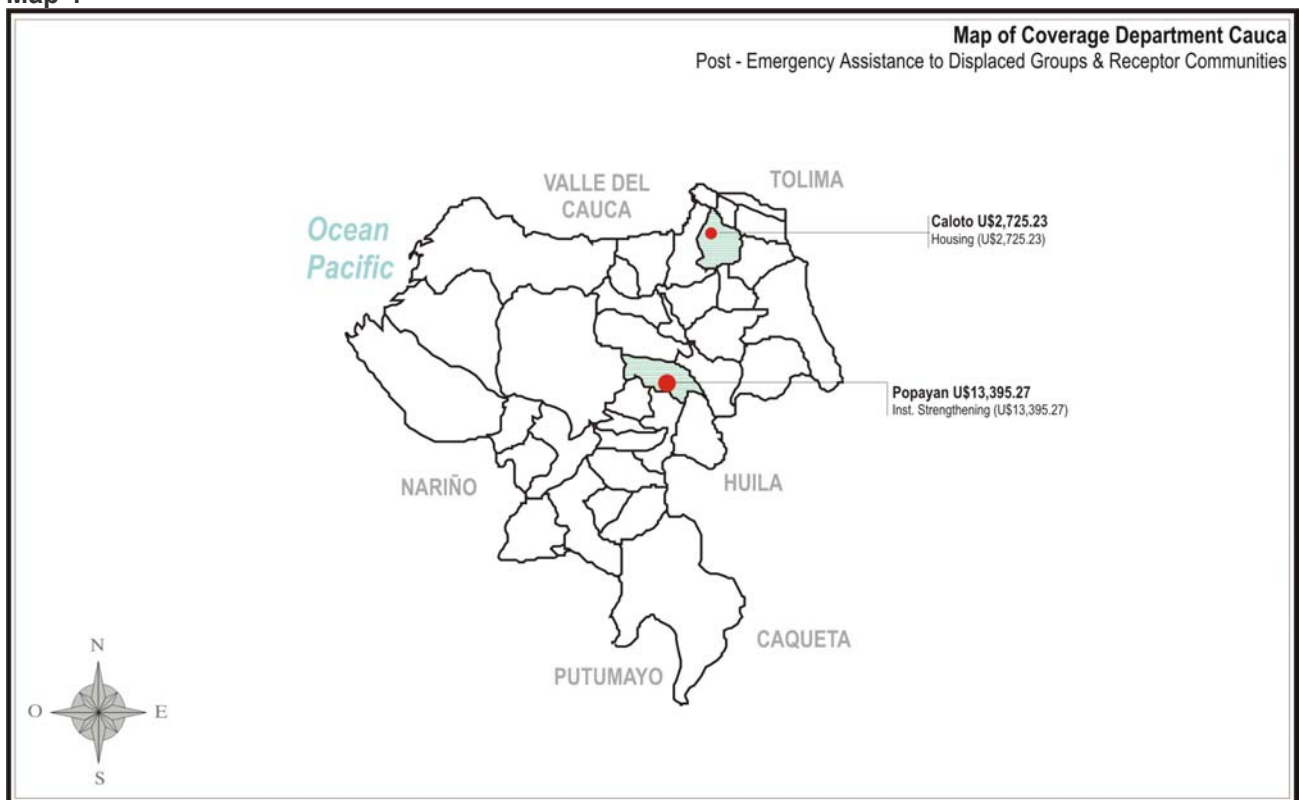
Program Status and Quarterly Advance

As of the end of this reporting period, the Cauca office has approved 2 projects benefiting 9,760 individuals, representing financial obligations for USD 16,120.50.. One of the to is the implementation of a unit of assistance and orientation (UAO) which aim to reduce transaction cost bore by the displaced in order to get registered and assisted. The second project will improve sanitary conditions of 121 families through the construction of sanitary service batteries.

Also, 5 new projects are at the final stage of the pipeline for approval worth 1 social infrastructure , improvement sanitary batteries and school restaurants, implementation of AIEPI strategy, support of sexual health, increase on school enrolment. USD 131,485.



Map 4



D. DEPARTMENT NARIÑO

Notes on Conflict

During this quarter trimester there were battles registered between the FARC and the Army in the municipalities of Tablón de Gómez, Córdoba, Ipiales, La Cruz, San Pablo, Pasto ("Corregimiento" of El Encano) and Tumaco ("Corregimiento" of Llorente).

Registered IDPs 12/00:	1.652
Registered IDPs 12/01:	10.117
Registered IDPs 12/02:	11.706
TOTAL	23.475

In El Cumbal, harassing actions occurred on December 12th by the 2nd and 29th fronts of the FARC guerrillas. The Police installations of the municipality were partially destroyed, neighboring housing was damaged and 6 persons died as a result of the FARC actions.

Municipal Councils in the month of August were all held on installations of the Government of Nariño in Pasto. However, during November due to an improvement of security conditions, meetings were held on each municipality facility.

Notes on Displacement

For this quarter, the Social Solidarity Network has registered more than 966 displaced families, the majority coming from the interior of the department (municipalities of Tumaco, Barbacoas, Pasto, etc.) and from Putumayo. However, the displacement tendency demonstrates a reduction in growth over the course of the months of November and December, due principally to the reduction of guerrilla takeovers and hostilities, caused by an increased presence of the Armed Forces in several municipalities and on the roads. In the case of expulsor Municipalities, there was a reduced expulsion tendency during the months of October, November and December.

Of the 64 Municipalities of the Department of Nariño, 57 are expulsors, corresponding to 89.06% of the total, the most important are Tumaco, Pasto and Barbacoas. Pasto and Tumaco have a dual dynamic as both expulsor and receptor populations. Of the 64 Municipalities of the Department, 51 are receptors, that is to say 79.68%, the most important among these are Pasto, Taminango and Tumaco.

The receptor municipalities are, in order of reception of displaced persons, Pasto, Taminango and Tumaco. Pasto has had increases in displaced receptions of 5.85, 4.78 and 2.60% during the past trimester. The last place among the top five receptor municipalities changed between Potosí and Mosquera.

At present, the department of Nariño is no longer a net receptor, but rather a net expeller of population, principally due to its geographic location. The Expulsor Municipalities in the Department of Nariño, are according to the Social Solidarity Network, in order of importance: Tumaco with an increase of 7.96% in the month of October (the highest during the trimester), followed by Pasto with 6.50% and Barbacoas with 3.88%. The statistics demonstrate that the month with the most expulsion was October, the numbers reduce considerably in the following months. The expulsor municipalities change position constantly according to the degree of conflict occurring, in the past trimester Ipiales and La Florida were among the ten largest expellers, but were replaced this trimester by Samaniego and Santa Barbara.

Program status and quarterly advance

As of the end of the reporting period, the Nariño office had approved 51 projects, including 3 projects approved in the last quarter, representing financial obligations for USD 1'077,21742. This initiatives will benefit 30,926 IDPs directly and 7, 709 indirectly.

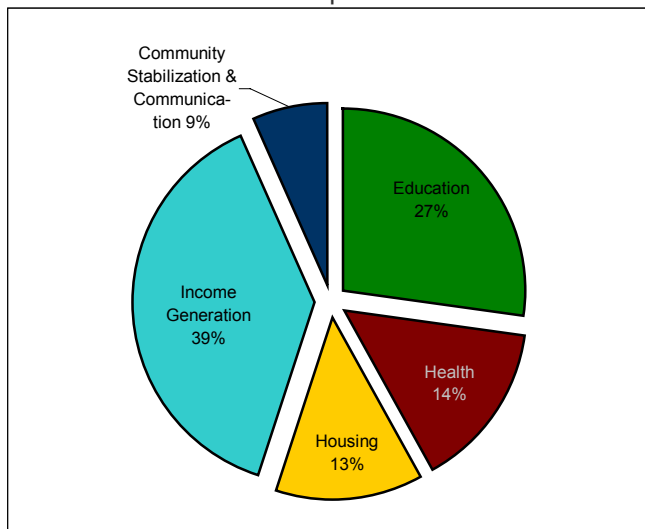
The most recent developments in relation to projects in execution are as follows:

In the municipality of Tumaco, IOM is supporting projects in education, infrastructure and basic sanitation, but even though the municipality, during the project formulation phase, committed itself to participate and co-finance these initiatives that has not been the case. Nevertheless, with the initiatives and imagination of the

project executor, it has been able to maximize the resources and promoting processes of community participation. In the specific case of ICBF in Tumaco, it has been recognized that the strengths are in fieldwork, the knowledge about the community leaders, both IDPs and residents and, the establishment of an epidemiological profile of the target population.

Three other ICBF projects finished during the reporting period (Multiple attention centers and FAMI homes in Pasto, as well as in Exprovincia de Obando). These projects were successful in the way that they supported the emotional recovery of 160 children; trained 20 women in childcare; encouraged income-generating initiatives; strengthened local NGOs; and coordinated the work with the departmental universities and "Comfamiliar".

In addition, the program called "Work within your reach" permitted the training of 43 persons in areas wanted at the labor market in Pasto, such as for example: carpentry and cooking. This project is divided into two phases with the duration of two months each: the first one was training; and the other one was apprenticeships. Today, approximately 30% of the beneficiaries are working part-time with the institutions where they made their practices; and another 10% are working fulltime. The program was so successful and recognized among the businessmen that they are willing to support the practices even in other areas.



SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Basic sanitation for 75 families in Taminango (PA-019): The impact of this project is increasing and both the IDPs and the municipality are recognizing the improvement on the environment and the sanitary situation to the benefit of the whole population. Some of the houses in the urban area of Taminango and the urban area of the community "El Manzano", as well as in "El Diviso" have been connected to the public sewage system for the disposal of organic waste.

All houses visited have expanded their toilets, kitchen areas and bedrooms, but these expansions have been implemented through the support of the communities and not through the IOM project. Further, there are beneficiaries that are using the opportunity to build a second floor, also with own resources.

Basic sanitation in the "Libertadores" neighborhood in Tumaco (PA-045): The achievements of the project are clear, even though the municipality has not fulfilled its commitments. It is directly benefiting 42 displaced families and 98 resident families, but the general feeling is that the project is useful for the whole community, as it is improving the general situation of the basic sanitation in Tumaco. An additional result is the strengthening of integration processes in the benefited community.



PA045: Construction of two water reservoirs and two sanitary units in Los Libertadores neighborhood in Tumaco.

EDUCATION

Training project with ITSIN in Pasto (PA-041): This project has had a great impact on the IDP community in the way that it is not only training youth and young adults without education, but it is also involving the same target group in the labor market. At the moment, there are several courses up and running, such as: mechanics, drilling, industrial carpentry, electricity and rural mechanics. Each of the courses is benefiting approximately 20 students, of whom 95% are IDPs and the rest residents.

The school board is at the moment conducting a study among the private initiative with the aim to define the labor demand in the municipality, in order to promote the employment of the project beneficiaries once the courses are finishing.

The “Roberto Ruiz Monsalve” school in Taminango (PA-038): The last construction works included in this project are supposed to finish in March. This is a pilot project that is involving a component of “permaculture” that will generate both training and production through a self-sustainable farm. In the initial stage, 140 young IDPs and 20 heads-of-family will be trained and supported through a revolving fund for micro-credits. The idea is to use these resources as a guaranty needed by this population to access credits issued directly by the “Banco Agrario” and/ or FINAMERICA.

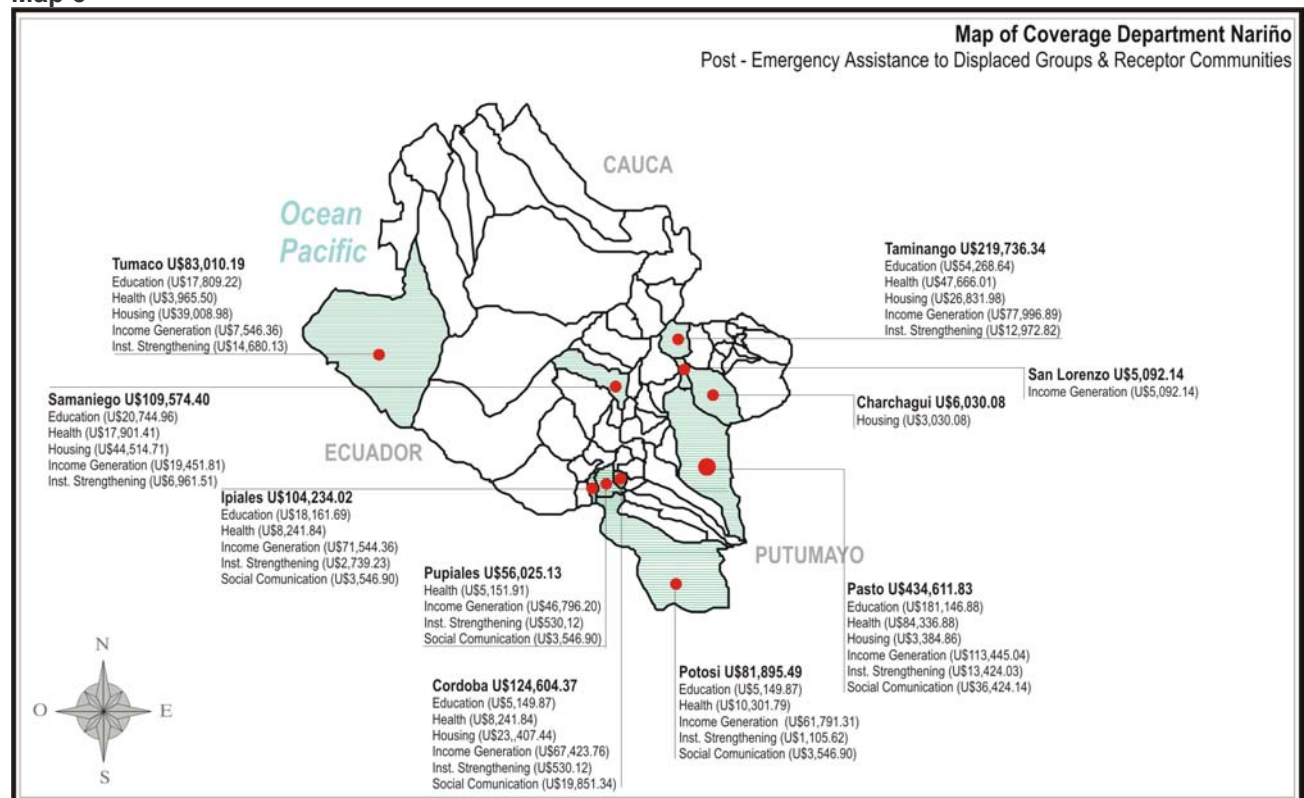
The “Viajero de la Montaña” school in Samaniego (PA-042): One problem affecting this project has been the tendency of the illegal armed groups to recruit young men and women that now is affecting the young beneficiaries of this specific project. The project coordinator has reported the intention to recruit eight young men from the community “El Decio” and four from the community “Bolívar”.

The “La Libertad” school in Tumaco (PA-044): The “La Libertad” school has 210 students, of which 35 are IDPs, and five classrooms. Due to the number of students, it was necessary to divide the school day into two shifts: mornings and afternoons; and on Saturdays, the school open its doors to a private school. In addition, from January 2003, the school will develop an alphabetization program for adults on the weekends.

INCOME GENERATION

Productive projects (PA-023): The income-generation program has succeeded in starting up 145 productive projects, both associations and individual businesses within different areas, such as: manufacturing, agro industry and commerce. These projects are located in Pasto, Obando and Taminango and are benefiting 291 vulnerable and IDP families. The accomplishments are reflected in the ability of the project to generate sufficient resources to cover the basic needs and training the beneficiaries in the ability to administer micro-businesses. The program serves as an example for other institutions that wants to continue to work with the socioeconomic reintegration of the target group, as this topic seems to be the most urgent need of the people according to a needs-assessment made in the 10 municipalities most affected by the violence.

Map 5



E. DEPARTMENT HUILA

Notes on Conflict

Leftist groups took over Algeciras and Colombia Municipality. An average of 7 selective deaths per month has happened in the department during the last quarter; in Neiva, Pitalito, La Plata, Algeciras, Gigante e Isnos. Also, 2 combats between FARC and A.U.C happened in the border between Caquetá y Cauca, in Pitalito and Acevedo municipality.. Additionally, FARC has been combating with the army in the border between Tolima and Huila, specifically in Santa María and Aipe municipality. Civilian population has been affecting through the kidnapping of 2 cattlers and one commerce entrepreneur. Three bombing episodes occurred in Huila during the last three months: One destroyed the Telecom phone company while the other two targeted patrols on the national Police.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	1.687
Registered IDPs 12/01:	3.818
Registered IDPs 12/02:	8.787
TOTAL	14.292

Notes on Displacement

The department of Huila is primarily a receptor of IDPs from the departments of Caquetá, Putumayo and Cauca, but it is also affected by internal displacement from rural to urban areas. In general the tendency goes towards higher levels of expulsion and inter-departmental displacement, and there has also been a pronounced increase during the last quarter in the displacement towards the southern and central areas; with particular emphasis towards the municipalities of Pitalito, La Plata and Neiva.

The major receptor municipalities are: Pitalito, San Agustín and Acevedo in the south; Neiva, Palermo and Teruel in the centre; Aipe, Baraya and Colombia in the north; La Plata and La Argentina in the western area; and Garzón, Campoalegre, Guadalupe, Rivera, Algeciras and Suaza in the eastern area.

The major expellers municipalities are: Pitalito, Acevedo, Isnos, Palestina and Salado Blanco in the south; Neiva and Palermo in the center; Colombia, Baraya, Aipe y Villavieja in the north; La Plata, Santa Maria, Nataga, La Argentina and Iquira in the western area; and Algeciras, Gigante, Garzón, Suaza and Campoalegre in the eastern area.

Even though there is no established regional policy for the attention of the IDPs, it is true that public resources have been designed to this target group for year 2003. Up to now, the following actions have been taken:

- The departmental government has opened the spectrum of projects directed towards IDPs. Projects in the areas of income-generation, education and institutional strengthening have been implemented in coordination with the municipalities, local NGOs, the communities and the IOM.
- Lobbying has been by several NGOs made in the departmental parliament about the need to conduct an integral study on the situation of the IDPs and the importance to implement strategic structural actions to support this specific group. In this sense, the economic commission from the departmental parliament is studying a proposal for tax-exemptions on land given by INCORA. Further, two counselors from Neiva are leading a project proposal for the formulation and implementation of a public policy directed towards the IDPs.
- Lastly, it is worth mentioning that the Governor's office and the municipalities are trying to articulate and coordinate the institutional response, both national and international, in the region. It is expected that this initiative will be strengthened by a project promoted by the RSS and the IOM, through the strengthening of the SNAIPD25 on a departmental level and the "Attention and Orientation Unit"²⁶ in Neiva.

²⁵ Sistema Nacional de Atención Integral a Población Desplazada

²⁶ Unidad de Atención y Orientación (UAO)

Program status and quarterly advance

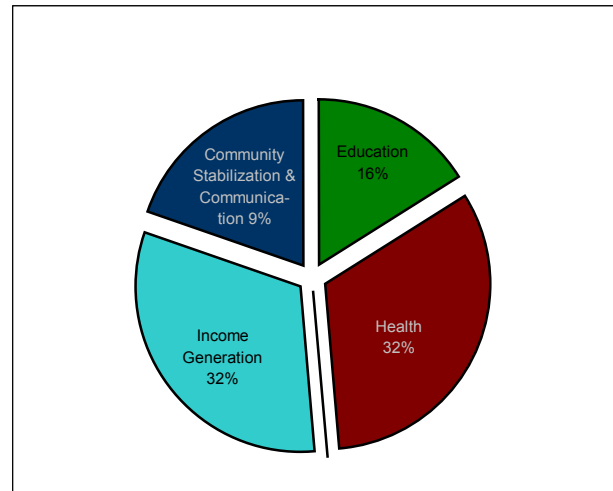
As of the end of the reporting period, the Huila office had approved 5 projects for USD 107,609.91. Its main features are described above. This initiatives will benefit 15,022 IDPs directly and 3,475 indirectly.

Its worth noting that the departmental government in Huila has become a key partner for project implementation. As a result, IOM will be signing an umbrella agreement with the governor's office were the latter will earmark important funding for projects of post emergency assistance to IDPs.

EDUCATION

CASD School Education Communities (HU-0003):

This project aim at providing education while developing productive alternative to the students and their families from the IDP and receptor population. To this end, several productive sucha as SENA, UMATAS, and actors such as will work with educators to bring together education and production.



INCOME GENERATION

Garzón Agricultural Initiative (HU-0004): The project is comprise of two components : a) the job fulfillment of job re-training needs, income generation and insertion into the socioeconomic context of the municipality and, b) the leadership of regional and municipal entities in the development of the project. The project will assist a groups of women in developing food safety crops including beans, tomatoes and corn along with pig and chicken farming. Once food needs are secure, the reaming production will be commercialize.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

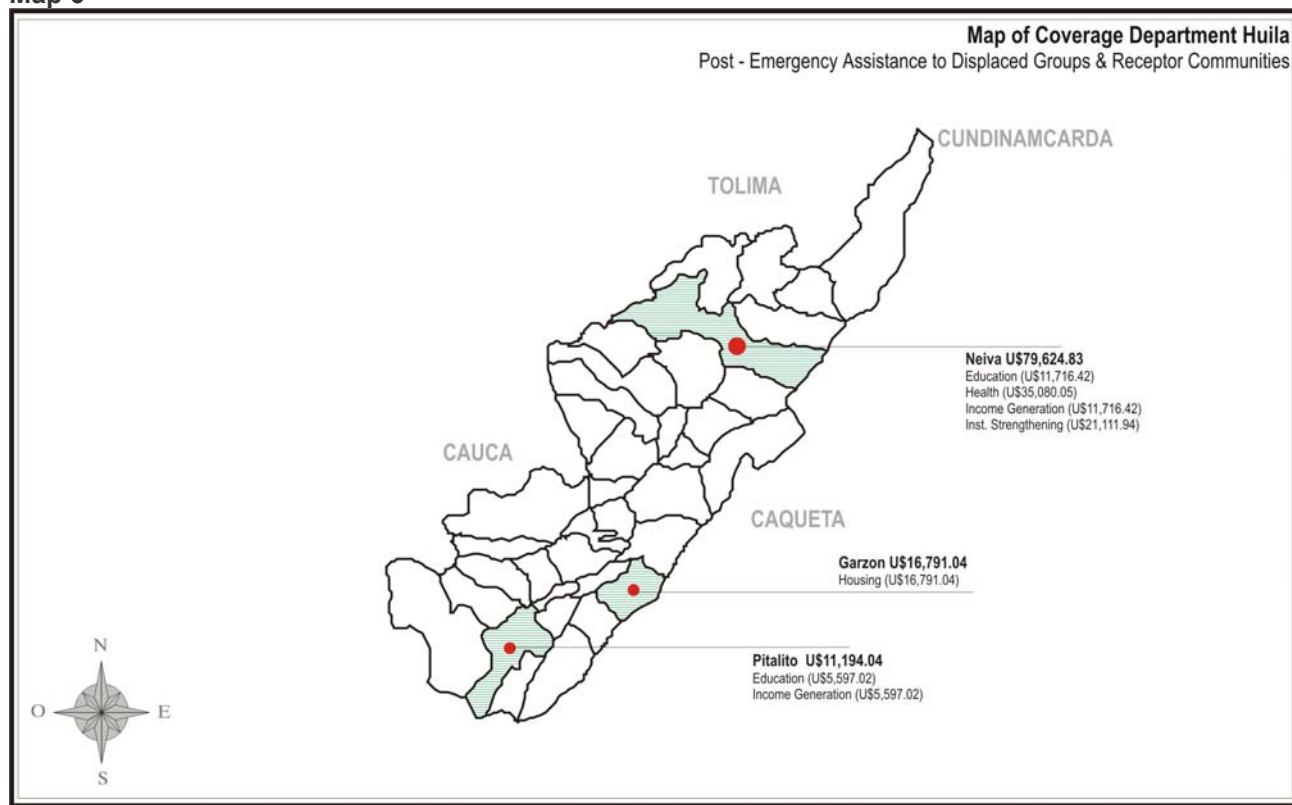
UAO Registry Project (HU-001) This project is important to optimize the unified registry system, "SUR", for the displaced community. With this project, there will be support granted to 5 State institutions that have as their mission to guard and attend to the rights of the IDP community; member institutions are: the Ombudsman's office, the Municipal Public Attorney's office of Neiva, municipal Secretaries of Education and Health, the Social Solidarity Network, and the Instituto Colombiano de Bienestar Familiar.

HEALTH

Neiva Family Health Program (HU-0002), which aids in sickness prevention and health promotion for family welfare, and to eliminate risk factors and to strengthen protective factors in their surroundings. Another important detail is the inclusion of 10 IDP community leaders, trained as local promoters, so that they are capacitated in family monitoring and to promote community organization in order to encourage local development efforts.



Map 6



F. DEPARTMENT VALLE DEL CAUCA

Notes on the conflict:

Center and North

- In the municipality of **Tuluá** at the end of November, Army was removed, which had had a permanent presence in the “corregimiento” of Puerto Frazadas. This has caused a certain fear among the inhabitants of this town and other nearby towns. Prior to the removal of the army from this location, the AUC group (Mobile Group “The Talibanes”) had increased their presence in the zone and had begun to once again exercise control over the territory and its population. The FARC guerrilla has retreated towards the heights of the central cordillera bordering the Department of Tolima, this zone is known for the cultivation of amapola. Insofar as the urban zone of the municipality of Tuluá, there are frequent selective killings and a strong presence of men from the AUC. In the month of December, there were 3 men assassinated in the shelter “La Ralladora”, where there are currently 70 displaced families.
- The municipality of **Buga** had experienced a recent apparent calm, but has begun to suffer homicides and selective killings. These actions increased markedly in the months of October and November. In the rural zone of the municipality, groups of the AUC, although not based in the area, are engaging in periodic patrols to the farms of the towns of the area, principally those that are nearby paths and trails. This is another manner to exercise control over the territory. The population is greatly concerned by these patrols but have made clear that they are prepared to resist in their homes and not displace to other zones.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	17.482
Registered IDPs 12/01:	24.135
Registered IDPs 12/02:	13.175
TOTAL	54.792

South

- The inhabitants of the municipality of **Palmira** have been intimidated by the presence of militia members of the FARC guerrillas and the AUC who have been dedicated to extorting local merchants. Facing this problem, the authorities have increased their control of the urban and rural zones of the municipality. In the rural zones of the municipalities of **Pradera** and **Florida**, in the past quarter the AUC increased the number of their soldiers to 1,700 men who have been stationed in towns throughout the zone. With this development, several families of the indigenous communities, inhabitants of the zone, have been displaced to the urban centers of these municipalities.
- In the city of **Cali**, in the neighborhoods of Ladera, specifically Siloé and Terrón Colorado, there have appeared groups of paramilitaries who have begun to exercise a “police” control over the inhabitants of these marginalized zones. In the district of Aguablanca during the first web of this year, there occurred an incident in which approximately 800 displaced persons took control of the school “Daniel Gillard”. The families there sheltered demanded that the local government provide for their living needs. This development continued to heighten the tense situation between the receptor and displaced populations due to a possible discrimination against the basic necessities of the population there resident.

In the rural zone of the municipality of Cali, the national Army has consolidated the base of the Battalion of the Alta Montaña in the site known as “Los Farallones”. This base will occupy an area of 67 hectares and will be manned by 1,200 soldiers, with its goal being to stop the mass kidnappings that have been carried out by the FARC and ELN guerrillas in the city. Their base of operations will remain located in the “vereda” El Diamante, “corregimiento” Felidia, some 20 kilometers from the urban area of Cali. This zone is an old corridor of the FARC guerrillas used to pass troops, supplies, arms and kidnap victims. With the new presence of the authorities in this zone, this guerrilla group has been displaced south, to the border of medio Naya.

Buenaventura

The municipality of Buenaventura continues to suffer from selective killings in the urban zone. In this trimester, there was an increase in homicides in the marginal zones as well as in the number of displaced persons. In some cases there have been found bodies with signs of torture outside the city. In the urban areas, the conflict situation has intensified in the “corregimientos” of Zabaletas and Zacarias, due to battles between the AUC and the FARC guerrillas in the month of December. Until November, these places had the permanent presence of members of the AUC, who exercised a strong control over the life of those populations. At this time, the army has entered the zone, the AUC groups have pulled back, and the FARC guerrillas have retreated to the high part of the River Anchicayá.

In the region of the Rivers Naya and Yurumanguí, groups of the AUC continue to restrict the movement of the population, avoiding with threats to their lives or that of their families that these people leave the zone.

In conclusion, the dynamics of the conflict in the department have created a map where the paramilitary groups control the medium and high zones of the cordilleras, while the guerrilla groups have retreated to the high parts. It should be highlighted that the corridor consolidated by the groups of the AUC coincides with the zones of influence of traditional drug dealing groups in the valley.

Notes on displacement

Center and North Valle:

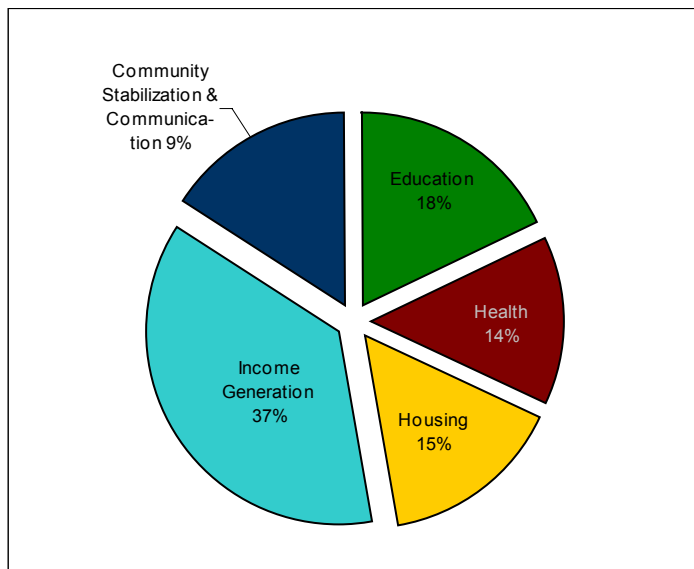
In the center and north part of the department, although the armed actors maintain a strong pressure over the rural zones of the municipalities, the inhabitants have presented the tendency to resist displacement, in some cases due to their own desires but in other cases, specifically the rural zones of Sevilla and Bugalagrande, due to orders by armed actors who desire to impede that the population displaces even within the same “veredas.”

Cali:

The municipality of Cali continues to receive a considerable flow of persons displaced by violence, in their majority from the Pacific coast of Nariño and Cauca as well as rural zones of other municipalities of the Department. The displacement situation in Cali is worrying because the institutions that make up the System of Attention to Displaced Persons has saturated its attention capacity. The Social Solidarity Network has reduced its staff by 70% and does not have sufficient resources for emergency humanitarian aid, and health services are consistently reduced. In view of the situation, the local government has manifested its commitment to promote return of the displaced population, hoping to mobilize a large quantity of resources to attend to this population as soon as these persons are in agreement to return to their places of origin.

Buenaventura:

Following the city of Cali, Buenaventura is the principal receptor of displaced persons. The population comes principally from the zone of the Rivers as well as from the departments of Cauca and Nariño. In the month of December, there occurred the displacement of 10 families due to battles between guerrilla and paramilitary groups in the “corregimientos” of Zabaletas and Zacarías. Buenaventura has also become the principal municipality that expels population, the phenomenon that is occurring is that some 40% of the families that arrive from the Pacific coast, due to harsh conditions and the poor attention that they receive, pass from Buenaventura and relocate to the city of Cali, which represents a “false hope” in expectations for a new life.



Program status and quarterly advance

As of the end of this reporting period, the Valle del Cauca office had approved 58 projects, including a group of 3 new projects. These projects comprise a registration campaign for the Naya zone, teaching assistance for indigenous communities in the Yurumangui river and the Naya zone, and housing solutions for 25 displaced families currently living at the Buga municipal shelter. Up to date financial obligations amount to USD 1,623,249.87 aiming to benefit 31,143 IDPs directly and 78,620 indirectly.

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Project for Public Policy Development for Integrated Assistance to IDPs (VA-048): Reactivation of municipal attention committees for the displaced population, forcing the National System of Attention for the displaced population to take responsibility of the issue and improve its management. The issues addressed in this project were not important to the institution before the initiation of the project.

By means of the efforts of the coordinating team of this project, the Mayor of the City of Cali has taken note of the issue of displacement, and has demonstrated his interest by assigning large amounts of funds for assistance programs for this population.

Institutional strengthening for improved registry (VA-044): With the support of IOM, it was possible to reopen the Social Solidarity Network in the municipality of Buenaventura, the second largest receiver of displaced persons in the department (16,000 persons registered).

Establishment of Assistance and Orientation Unit in Cali (VA-045): The start up of the Unit of Attention and Orientation of the Municipality of Cali has visibly improved attention to the displaced population by uniting in one place all the institutions that make up the system of attention, avoiding dispersions and reducing the difficulties of newly arrived displaced persons.

INCOME GENERATION

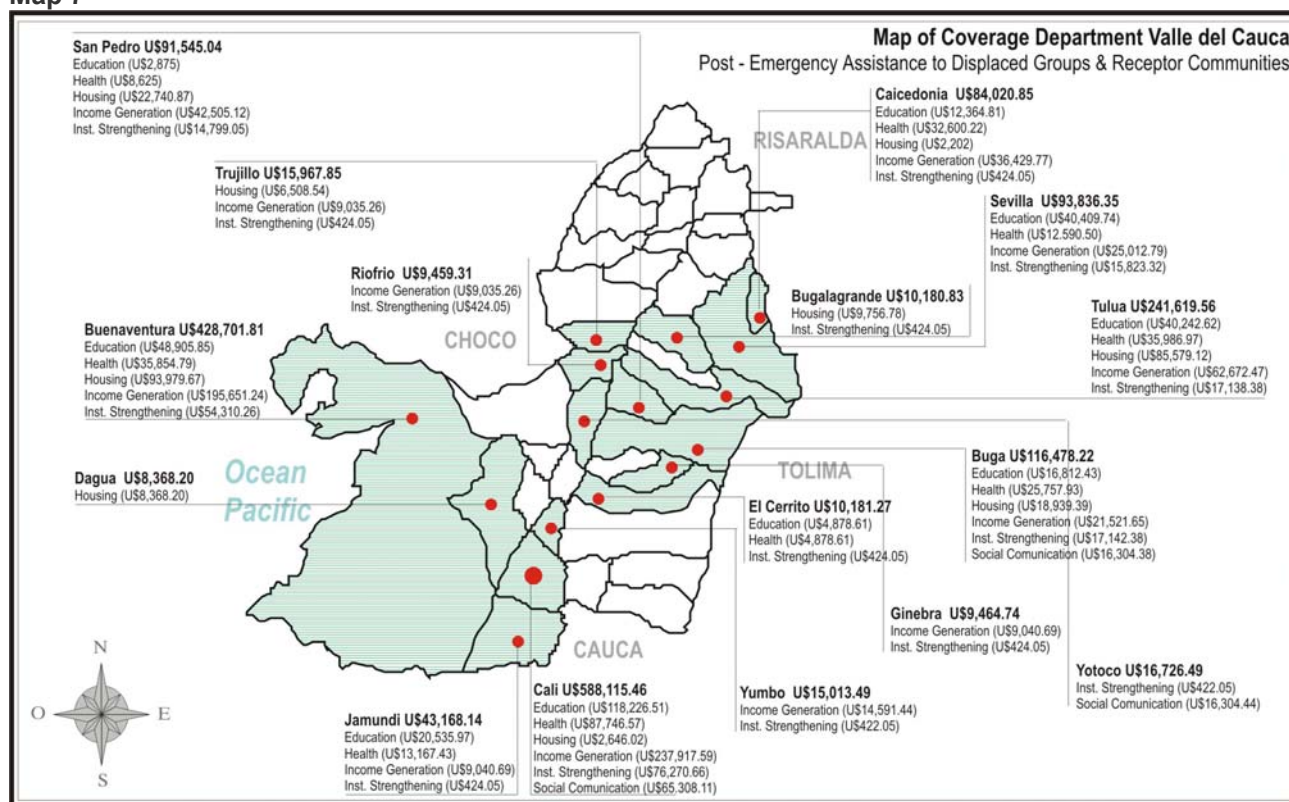
Design and implementation of productive projects for IDPs (VA-011): As part of the framework of this project, there was carried out a microenterprise fair with the goal of promoting the commercialization of products elaborated by small businesses, with such success that 10 of the exposition participants currently have large requests for their products, and 2 have been able to sign contracts to export their products (coconut candies and shoes).



HEALTH

Improvement of quality of life and developing strategies for preventing displacement (VA-015): This project has permitted a stronger institutional presence on the part of the municipality, which has increased confidence and respect for the government on the part of the inhabitants in the rural zone, and which has resulted in an excellent resource to prevent displacement and increase the number of returns.

Map 7



G. DEPARTMENT CHOCO

Notes on Conflict

The politics of persecution of illegal armed actors by the armed forces of the government, which has intensified with operations in zones that up until now were the dominion of the FARC, ELN, EGL, ACCU and AUC, especially in this past trimester, has been very focused in army and police actions in

Registered IDPs 12/00:	13.805
Registered IDPs 12/01:	10.247
Registered IDPs 12/02:	11.916
TOTAL	35.968

their efforts to liberate 26 kidnap victims of the ELN captured in Ensenada de Utría in the Municipality of Bahía Solano the past August. This has been attempted with persecution and the encirclement of the guerrillas that control the Pacific corridor and the mountains that connect the coast with the Municipality of Quibdó. The armed forces succeeded in freeing all kidnap victims except two, one of whom died in captivity and one of whom remains in the power of his captors. This persecution has meant that the special forces of the army and the air force launched operations to achieve the freedom of all the kidnap victims, including battles such as those carried out in the basin of the Munguidó River, incursions into the Quito River, and others. In the past trimester, approximately 997 families sought protection as displaced families. Among the principal new tactics used by the guerrillas in this area of the country are the planting of antipersonnel mines along the routes into Risaralda, and kidnapping for small ransoms and short periods of captivity.

The persecution of drugdealing and the transport of illicit drugs over the border with Panama has provoked a new offensive against the civilian population that resides in the zone of Juradó, Ungía and Acandí. The indigenous population has been the group which has most suffered from these hostile actions by the FARC and AUCCU-AUC, who are disputing this territory for arms and drug trafficking. This is most particularly a problem in the town of Juradó, used by the FARC as a sort of human shield to repel military attacks against them, making it impossible to leave the area and holding the community hostage, and also refusing to allow them to cultivate traditional crops and to fish (the most traditional economic activity in this area).

The conflict in Medio San Juan, on the border with Risaralda and Valle del Cauca is part of an effort to procure territories where there are major extensions of coca cultivations. This has meant a constant battle with the AUC, which promotes cultivation and enlists youth into their ranks for illegal activities such as drugdealing.

Along the route from Quibdó to Antioquia, there have occurred battles between four subversive groups: ELN, FARC, AUC and EGR, this is without a doubt the zone where there occurs the least amount of respect for the human rights of the civilian population, who are in search of protection. This is also one of four chief zones used in the enlistment of child-soldiers into the conflict, the others being: Baudó, San Juan (Condoto, Istmina, Tadó, Sipí) and Andágueda. This zone and the road that leads to Pereira are the two sole routes of access into the department, over which arrive foodstuffs and necessary goods for the citizens of the Capital and neighboring towns. Constant roadblocks by guerrilla forces have caused a general lack of supplies, particularly in the past trimester when there occurred an armed roadblock from October until December, causing a shortage of potable water, foods and gasoline, and raising the prices of basic goods.

Notes on Displacement

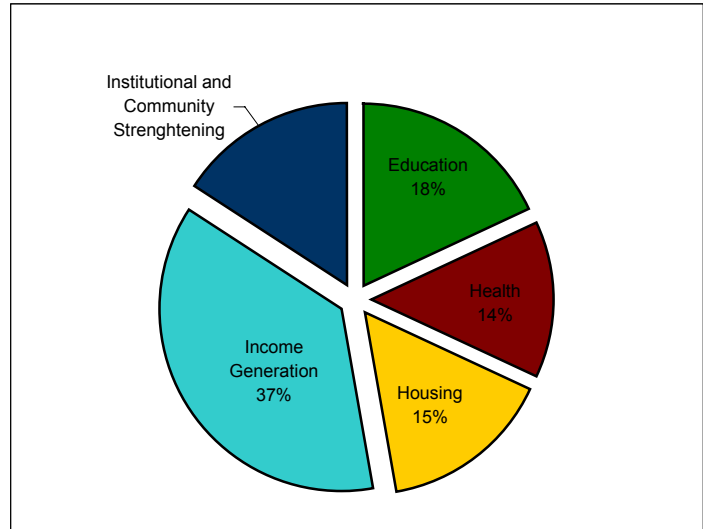
Over the past three months, guerrilla and paramilitary operations in the Department have intensified, provoking new displacements and humanitarian crises. The most numerous have been those along the riverbanks of the Munguidó River, with 2,161 persons registered displaced by the RSS. The Municipality of Quito River suffered 468 displacements and Bahía Solano (Cupica) 75, these families were the victims of threats, human rights violations by the AUC and by other illegal armed actors in the Department, and abuses by military authorities present in the region.

Approximately 80% of the newly displaced families have been located in the houses of family members, friends and neighbors, and 20% in temporary shelters such as Minercol and the IPC in the capital of the department, which still supports the residence of families from the basin of the Baudó River that arrived in May, 2002. This is a group that has scarcely been visible, especially due to the crisis in Medio Atrato around Bojayá. They have received a minimum amount of humanitarian support for their residency in the city as displaced persons.

Return: A process of “organizing to return” to the Munguido river has started foster by the RSS for the 522 families currently living in at the Minercol shelter in Quibdo . Other supporting organizations of this initiative are Pastoral Social and IOM and UNHCR. The return is scheduled to take place at the end of January or beginning of February.

Program status and quarterly advance

As of the end of this reporting period, the Chocó office had approved 11 projects, including 4 new projects in the last quarter, representing financial obligations for 216,596.18 USD. Its worth noting that the project cycle in Chocó is longer than the average for other departments due to a high level of dispersion of the population and long distances from Quibdo to the rest towns. Also, the number and quality of the NGOs in Quibdo, by far the biggest receptor, is relatively low. In this regard, IOM has taken some measures to develop a steady pipeline of projects in the area. In coordination with the indigenous organization Based on the request done by USAID emergency assistance was provided to 522 families sheltered in MINERCOL facilities in Quibdó. AID was comprise of food , personal cleaning kits, cleaning kits for the shelter, cloth and dippers for children.



HU002: Endowment of medical equipment to Health center Inmaculada

Cleaning Program in 18 rivers (CH-002): During this quarter, one more river has been cleaned by their own users under a mixed scheme of paid and voluntary work. This activity has served to provide with additional income to families in this extremely depressed zone and COCOMACIA, the operator, to strengthen its presence in the area as an Afro-Colombian leader organization. There is only one river left to be cleaned, this will happen when the MUNGUIDO return takes place.

Psychosocial attention to Children (CH-004): During this reporting period the project assisted 2450 children through collective activities in dealing with their traumatic events that has witnessed in this conflict. The initial target was to assist 714, which has been surpassed due to savings produced by economies of scale and an efficient use of resources.

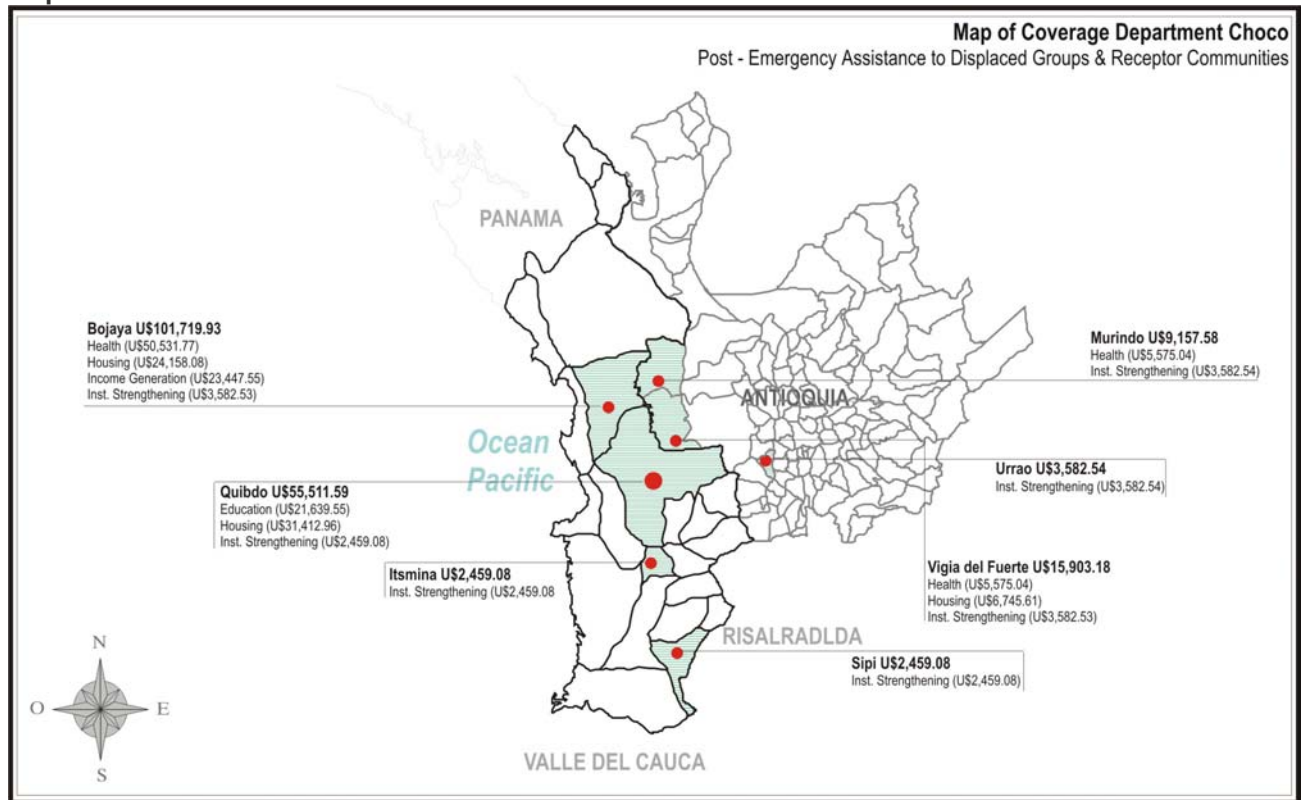
Assessment of Displacement in Chocó (CH-006): First draft of the final document has been delivered to IOM. Among the findings is a detailed mapping of expulsion and reception zones in the area and the relation between conflict and displacement in this specific area. The document also describes at risk of displacement and attempts to forecast some of these movements.

Productive initiatives for 200 women from Villa España (CH009): The process of productive group constitution has started with the assistance of the Red Cross (project implementing partner). An estimation of the daily water required to feed the laundry center has started.

Training and occupational therapy for IDPs in MINERCOL shelter (CH010): Courses on sawing, improved agricultural techniques and mattress confection are 80% concluded. The initial target was to train 517 IDPs we surpassed that goal training approximately 580 individuals. All the material and training kits have been delivered.

Improving housing facilities (CH-011): IOM organized a meeting with all the indigenous governors involved in the project to agree on procedures and on the implementation strategy. IOM and SENA has agreed in the methodology to train 30 beneficiaries on wood treatment.

Map 8



H. DEPARTMENT SANTANDER

Notes on Conflict:

Magdalena Medio

The conflict between the different armed actors for the control of strategic areas, has intensified. selective murders²⁷ and forced displacement continues^{28 29}. In *Barrancabermeja* and its influence area a struggling among paramilitary factions is taking place for the territorial control and the monopoly in the rob of gasoline from Ecopetrol's Poliduct.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	10.794
Registered IDPs 12/01:	14.644
Registered IDPs 12/02:	12.030
TOTAL	37.468

The two most relevant events in the northern area of the Middle Magdalena were, first the takeover of *Micoahumado* district and its surroundings by about 300 AUC men, displacing 250 families³⁰. As a response, combined units of the ELN and the FARC attacked one of the most important camps of AUC's Bolivar Central Block in *Cerro Azul*, causing more than 60 deaths among the two factions.

²⁷ AUC would have murdered a pastor in *EL CENTRO*. Vanguardia October 4 2002

²⁸ Carlos Julio Cardona Gabanzo was identified by the authorities as the man quartered when a group of unidentified people rudely shoved him out of the farm *Matae"plátano*, rural zone of Lower Simacota. "They quartered him" Vanguardia October 28, 2002.

²⁹ "Another woman was found murdered in the river". Vanguardia, October 6 2002.

³⁰ Displacements in Morales due to war between AUC and Insurgency. Vanguardia Liberal, December 11, 2003.

Public force has intensified its presence over the Region³¹, especially taking control of the terrestrial roadways: *Barranca-Bucaramanga*, *Barraca-San Viviente*, the *Middle Magdalena Troncal*, *Aguachica-Morales*, as well as controlling the Magdalena river to neutralize Guerrilla's actions³².

The AUC released two groups of minors to the ICBF (Colombian Institute of Family Welfare), as a gesture of political goodwill within the framework of a future negotiation with the Government. The first group, composed of 9 minors, was released in December 6. The second was released the 18 and was composed of 7 minors. It is to highlight that *Barrancabermeja* is the place with the largest number of minors recruited by the armed actors.

Situation in the Andean Region of the Department of Santander.

Violent events undertaken by the armed groups took place in over eighty percent of the municipalities of the Department, in contrast with the strikes to these organizations by the public force³³. In the *Soto* district, ELN actions continue across the highway to the sea, between the municipalities of *San Alberto*, *El Playón*, and *Río Negro* with the aim of carrying out collective kidnappings³⁴. The public order situation worsens in municipalities of the western bank of the *Suarez* river's basin -*Chima*, *Contratación*, *La Aguada* and *Simacota*-, because of the continuous confrontations of the armed actors and selective murders. In the province of *Vélez* the armed actions are intensified by the AUC's pressure over territories of FARC influence in the municipalities of *Jesus María*, *Sucre*, *Bolívar*, *Florián*, *Landazuri*, etc. The confrontations have also been intensified between the armed actors and the public force in the county of *Gracia Rovira*³⁵.

Context of the displacement.

Three facts are worth being highlighted in the Region: the seizure of Micoahumado county by 300 AUC men caused massive population displacement (250 people) during the first two weeks of December. People arrived to the municipalities of *Morales*, *La Conformidad*, *La Reflexión* and *El Progreso*, among others (data indicates that 69 families arrived in Morales, 10 in Arenal and in Aguachica. On the other hand, displacement also took place in the municipality of San Pablo, where 26 families of Cerro Azul district arrived as a consequence of the joint ELN-FARC attack on one of the most important AUC Bolívar Central Block's camps. In the southern zone, upper and middle basin of the rivers Opon and Carare, situation remains critical. There is strong pressure of the armed actors in the basin of Opon river, causing "drop to drop" displacement of more than 50 families during the last six months. In the India zone, the displacement of 120 families goes on due to the fear of FARC mined fields.

³¹ "With the capture of 2 suspected insurgents of the Édgar Amílkar Grimaldo Barón troop of the ELN, the Army not only frustrated the seizure of Cantagallo southern Bolívar ..." Avoided Guerrilla seizure in Cantagallo". Vanguardia October 14, 2002.

³² The 420 military operations carried out this year by the Special Energetic and Roadway Battalion No. 7 against out-of-law organizations that operate in Middle Magdalena, prevented ELN, FARC and AUC from getting a capital higher than \$15.549 million pesos... Army's Operations Balance-sheet. Vanguardia. December 10, 2003

³³ "... troops of the Luciano Del" Huyar Battalion killed another suspected ELN member, in an armed clash that took place in the rural zone of La Putana. *Combats in Betulia*. Vanguardia. October 17, 2002.

³⁴ Due to the pressure of troops of the Ricaurte Battalion, three people kidnapped by the ELN, among which was a minor, were released yesterday afternoon (6:30 p.m.) near Rionegro. *The ELN had taken three people: Army frustrated massive kidnapping*. Vanguardia. October 4, 2002.

³⁵ *Leaving Capitanejo ¡Three policemen killed!* Vanguardia. December 4, 2002.

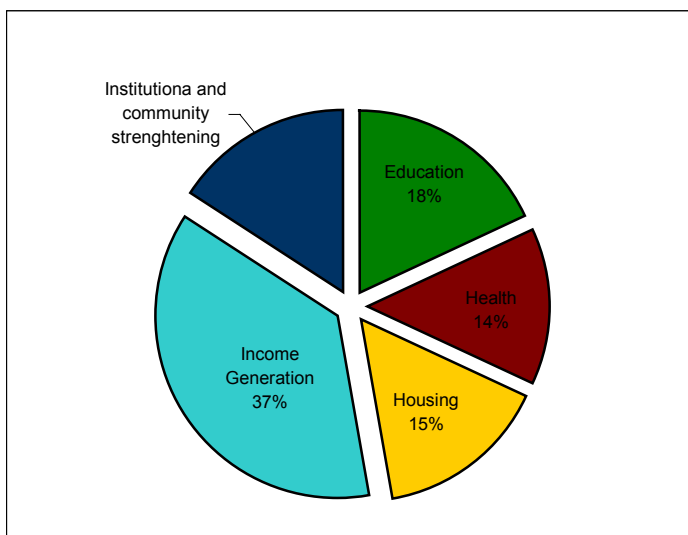
Program status and Quarterly advance

As of the end of the reporting period, the Santander office had approved 51 projects, including 7 new projects in the last quarter, representing total financial obligations for 1'202.913.53. The highlights of project implementation for the last quarter are described as follows :

INCOME GENERATION

Return of Families and Reintegration of Agro Industry Economic Activity in the Corregimiento Turbay, Municipality of Suratá (SA-026):

So IOM has constructed fruit supply center, to aid marketing processes for rural residents returned to the “corregimiento” Turbay. Also, 3 green houses for the selection and reproduction of fruit plants for the recuperation of rural gardens has been built. Reintegration of 63 fruit orchards is in progress. Restructuring of the ecological corporation of Turbay ongoing. The community has received psychosocial support for the reconstruction of community networks and confidence.



Production and Marketing of Rice for the Population in the Process of Reintegration in the “Corregimiento” Carmen del Cucú (SA-032): So far, the project has planted 30 ha. of rice, which benefited 19 returned families. Modernization of the area for the harvest of production is undergoing . Also, together with rice seeds, the necessary tools for planting has delivered.

Women’s dressmaking business Las Cacaotinas (SA-014-03): The women’s group held various meetings to define the types of projects to be undertaken, from these meetings it was decided dressmaking, gardening and small animal raising would be chosen. The 25 beneficiaries were trained in dressmaking and food security practices: gardening and to small animal farming. Activities related to the project ended when the productive functions began. To date, one of the women had to leave Landazuri due to threats, however she is working on dressmaking in her own micro enterprise.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Housing project for 120 families in Altos del Paraíso (SA-047):

In the first stage, to give a housing solution to 120 displaced families living in conditions of extreme poverty in the community of Altos del Paraíso. The Mayor’s Office of Lebrija has made important efforts related to this project, insofar as finding a location for this population, the Mayor’s Office acquired a plot of land for the construction, where some beneficiaries will re-locate. The Mayor’s Office is offering funds to realize urban works and the construction of plumbing and sewage networks.

Construction of 26 Houses for Persons in shelters (SA-046):

The community to benefit from this community has now spent two years living in temporary shelters, causing progressive social decomposition, due to poor sanitary conditions and deterioration overcrowding over a long period of time. The security conditions of the temporary shelter where the families are located has grown worse over time, due to the entrance of paramilitaries into the shelter to intimidate inhabitants, for which reason it is urgent to relocate these persons to their own homes. This project was made possible thanks to the intervention of several government institutions such as SSN, EDUBA, the Office of Peace and Group Living, the Committee for Displaced Population and international organizations and NGO’s such as FIDHAP, PCS, WFP and IOM, each one committing to distinct responsibilities that were organized in several meetings of a Technical Committee, that selected the beneficiaries and the technical specifications of the housing. In the construction of the housing, the beneficiary community participated in their offer of unskilled labor, this gives the project greater impact and a greater sense of appropriation of families with their housing.



Construction of Sewage System for the neighborhoods of María Auxiliadora and Juncal (SA-047): The project was conceived as part of a community initiative following a series of workshops realized by the Committee for Displaced Persons, and moreover due to the willingness of the Mayor's Office to improve living conditions for the community, that translated into co financing for the project. The inhabitants of these neighborhoods lack all basic services, due to the fact they are squatter occupied, the housing is built in wood and palm in very poor conditions. The project is in its initial stage.

HEALTH

Support for Displaced handicapped by the armed conflict (SA-036):

The home Jesús de Nazareth is the first and only existing institution in or around Bucaramanga dedicated to support those persons handicapped by violence. This is extremely important because Santander is one of the department most impact by the conflict. Before the project commenced, the home was in precarious conditions, and lacked general furnishing, which restricted the number of persons the home could attend. Within the project, the purchase of nursing equipment, furniture and wheelchairs was undertaken. Another aspect is the creation of a rotating fund that has as its goal to give aid to initiatives for the economic and social reintegration of patients and their families. Said fund is in the process of creation by home directors with



SA036: Victims of war benefited through the provision of wheel chairs.

the counseling of IOM and personnel volunteers from CORFAS. Because beneficiaries receive integral attention, the project contracted professionals to aid in both psychological and physical rehabilitation.

Integral attention for elderly displaced persons (SA-035): Currently there are 30 elderly persons receiving special attention and enjoying a rural home, exercising activities such as handiwork and gardening. Medical attention is also provided to the elder.

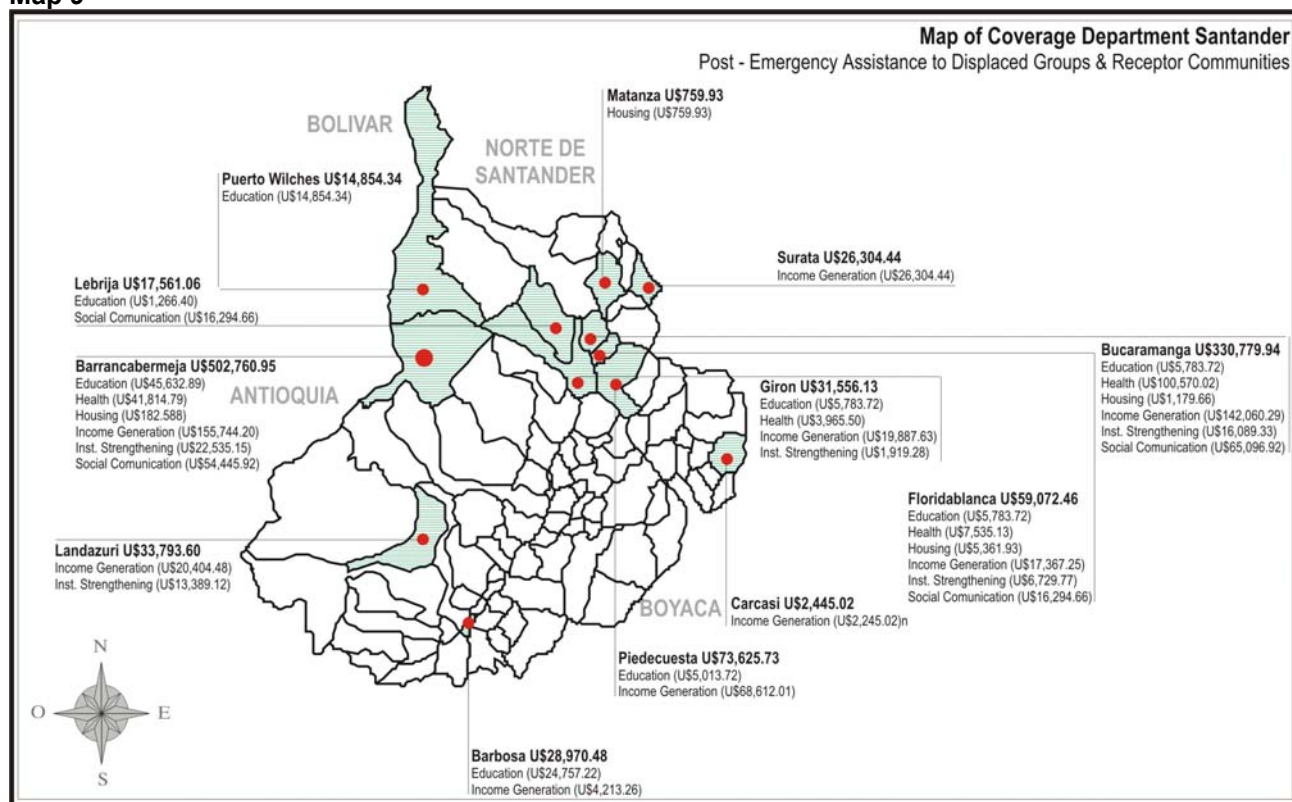
INSTITUTIONAL AND COMMUNITY STRENGTHENING

Modernization of community center for the integral formation of youth and the community in the culture of life, justice and peace (SA-014-06):

The project has the dual purpose of donating to the municipality of Morales community infrastructure so that youth, children and adult have a cultural space and for reflection and to develop artistic and cultural potential among the youth, with the goal of creating and strengthening cultural identity and ethical and moral values. The principal objective is to modernize and donate to the community center of Morales, as a space to undertake training programs for a culture of life, justice and peace in the municipality and the region. In the center there are cultural and educational activities undertaken that distance and prevent the enlistment of children and youth in the ranks of illegal armed actors.

Strengthening of the Social Solidarity Network in the Unit of Magdalena Medio (SA-011): With the consultancies that were included in this project, Committees for the Displaced were reactivated in several municipalities of Magdalena Medio, which had formerly lost sight of their principal goal to propose projects for the benefit of displaced persons. The donation of a computer system for UT Magdalena through which the registry process was accelerated.

Map 9



I. DEPARTMENT NORTE DE SANTANDER

Notes on conflict

In general, during the last three months of 2002 the conflict diminished in the rural areas, but increased in urban centers such as Cúcuta and Ocaña. This is partly explained by the fact that the guerrilla has positioned itself in the rural areas, not permitting displacements and controlling the in-flow of food, medicines, fuel and other supplies; and the AUC is controlling main roads and urban centers, each actor then positioned in different areas and not intervening in the other part's area. As mentioned, the conflict has increased in the urban areas of Cúcuta, Ocaña, Pamplona, Villa del Rosario and Los Patios with terrorist attacks and the number of so-called selective murders reached more than 1400 during 2002.

Registered IDPs 12/00:	5.258
Registered IDPs 12/01:	6.741
Registered IDPs 12/02:	14.186
TOTAL	26.185

Notes on displacement

In total, the RSS is estimating that the total population of IDPs is surpassing 100,000 persons, of which 80,000 is settled in the cities of Cúcuta and Ocaña. The massive displacement has decreased, even though there have been two isolated cases from Convención (75 persons settled in Cúcuta that were displaced in the end of June and that still remain in a shelter) and Hacarí (132 persons that have to search for shelter in the urban area of Hacarí in the beginning of October, but that were able to return shortly after), but on the contrary, the individual displacement has increased as a strategy of the illegal armed groups in order to not get to much attention from the government, the press or international organizations for human rights. During the last quarter, 9,522 new IDPs were registered with the RSS.

The major expelling municipalities are the ones in the Catatumbo zone, in special Tibú, followed by El Tarra, Sardinata and Convención. The high number of people leaving Cúcuta (2054) during the quarter is explained by the increased violence and selective murders (more than 1,400 in 2002). In comparison with previous quarter, the displacement increased in the municipalities of Tibú, El Tarra, Convención and Sardinata. Also,

the RSS registered 6,324 individual displacements in 2001 and in 2002 the number was 19,144, implying that the displacement had triplicate.

Another tendency worth mentioning is the isolation of whole villages in the rural areas on behalf of the guerrilla, or in the urban neighborhood on behalf of the paramilitaries. Further, the road blockades aiming at controlling the movement of people and supplies, are affecting the prices in the department, making the life more expensive than before.

BORDER SITUATION

As has been stated in prior reports, the invasion of paramilitaries through southern César (Curumaní, Pelaya, San Alberto) to municipalities in Norte de Santander (El Carmen and Ocaña), has caused the retreat of the guerrillas towards the border area: La Pista, Río de Oro, La Cooperativa, La Isla and Bocsí, and to Venezuela over the Catatumbo River and the Oro River, up until the past six months (July 2002), when they were harassed by the paramilitaries and obliged to retreat to other municipalities of the Department. The increase in the number of soldiers making up the paramilitaries in the Colombian Catatumbo, and the composition of supposed blocks of Venezuelan paramilitaries, that according to press reports are along the Colombian border, may have obliged the guerrillas to relocate their operations to the mountain ranges of Perijá and Motilonia. For this reason there has been a notable decrease in attacks on border towns, kidnappings and mass displacements of the population, as attested to by the authorities and press in both countries, that "in the past days there has existed a relative calm."

Nonetheless, on the other hand, the Motilón Barí indigenous group, an historically vulnerable population, is in danger of being involved still more in a conflict that for them has never been distant, because some of their chiefs have been victims of kidnappings and killings due to their opposition to coca cultivation on their lands. Also, some municipalities bordering Venezuela, including Machiques, Jesús María Semprum of Zulia state and Ureña and San Antonio de Táchira state, have become a refuge for hundreds of Colombian families fleeing the violence.³⁶

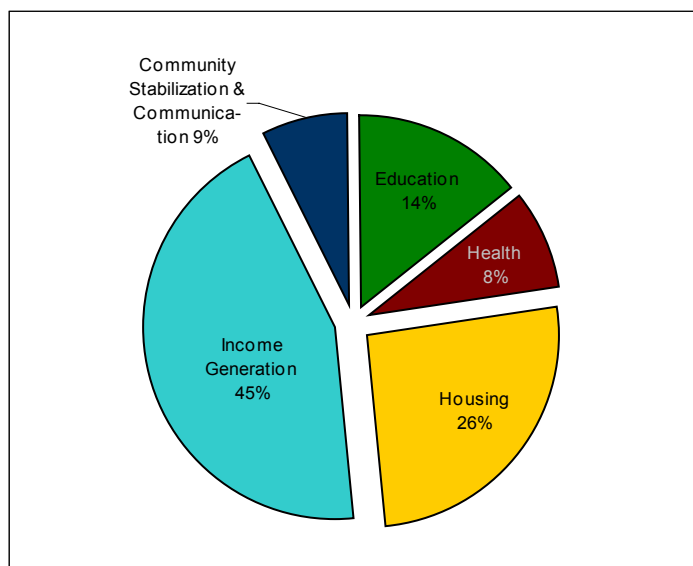
During the last three months, it has become known that there exist various population centers, "invasiones", especially in Ureña and San Antonio de Táchira, in which there exists a large presence of Colombians. These families come from the zone of Tibú, El Tarra, El Zulia, southern César and from Bolívar. They are typically persons from rural zones, with a large number of children. They have established the "invasiones" of El Cují, San Isidro and El Bolivariano, in the municipality of Ureña, and el Bolivariano in the "Corregimiento" of Palotal, in the municipality of San Antonio del Táchira. All lack even basic services. Easy access to several population centers in Ureña and San Antonio de Táchira, as well as meetings with local and "invasión" community leaders have made it easier to obtain statistical information about each of these populations. By this means, it has been demonstrated that the displacement of Colombians has impacted the border zone of Venezuela. For example, in Cují there are 500 families of which 200 are Colombians, including 286 Colombian minors. The "invasión" San Isidro currently has 1,577 persons, of whom 627 are Colombians. In the "invasión" El Bolivariano contains some 502 families, of which 269 are Colombian, and in another "invasión" El Bolivariano, located in Palotal, San Antonio del Táchira, there are approximately 450 families, of which some 120 are Colombian.

For Venezuelan nationals, the problem is not so much the presence of Colombians, as much as the refusal by local governments in Venezuela to make any social investment in plumbing, sewage, energy, education or health within those neighborhoods, with the excuse that the majority of the population is Colombian. This situation merits to an design intervention that benefit the inhabitants of these neighborhoods in which the majority are Colombians.

³⁶ According to information from UNHCR, the Diocese of Cúcuta, PCS and community leaders.

Program Status and Quarterly Advance

As of the end of this reporting period, Norte de Santander Office had approved 44 projects, including 4 new projects in the last quarter, representing financial obligations for USD 1'059,191.45. These initiatives will benefit 100,729 IDPS and vulnerable population. New projects include education and infrastructure activities in El Tarra and Cúcuta municipalities.



INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING

Logistic and technical support for the Social Solidarity Network (NS-005) and for the Unit of Orientation and Attention to the displaced population (NS-013): By this means, attention processes for the displaced have been made more efficient by reducing transaction costs implied in their multiple requirements for system enrollment and application for assistance on health, education, documentation, training, etc. Through this project we were able to involve

INCOME GENERATION

Design, formulation and execution of the micro-credit proposal for IDPs (NS-016 and NS-025): These projects were the main alternative proposals to provide an economic alternative to displaced families that lack other long-term options within the current labor market through enrollment in micro-credit schemes. So far, 311 families have received benefits in the area of commercialization, production, agriculture and commerce, thus connecting with neighborhood and local markets for the commercialization of their goods and services. The families, little by little, have become conscious of the need to repay their loans, because this is needed to improve coverage for new displaced persons in need. The challenge for the follow up phase to be continued will be to solidify through technical assistance the business initiatives in order to guarantee their sustainability in the long run.

Popular Community Market (NS-007 Bis): This experience has been highly satisfying where more than 500 displaced families from strata 0, 1 and 2 have benefited from at cost markets through a system of family affiliations within community action committees. A strong community identity has guaranteed the sustainability of the project, which has translated into the support of more than 15 community action committees from various municipal neighborhoods. Moreover, there has been a political force created in the municipality that demands public awareness regarding vulnerable communities. The project has created an empowerment to negotiate with other local entities and gain access to their services (Mayor's office projects to create agreements with markets for the elderly, ICBF accords, credit requests, logistical support, etc.)

Training processes through ASOMUFA, SENA and Institute of the Sagrados Corazones de Jesús y de María (NS-011, NS-021 and NS-027 respectively): This training program managed to improve the skill level of more than 468 persons in the preparation of sweets, clothing and machinery handling. Men and women were technically trained to work in their own homes, in local Cúcuta businesses and/or the border zone, with the goal to improve the finances of the families. The private sector has joined the effort by hiring exceptional students as part of their workforce in candy manufacturing. The RSS, Minuto de Dios, ASOMUFA and COOPEJUBASCA have been key institutions used to promote personnel training. Also, the project has left behind a permanent capacity with two high technology workshops in candy manufacture,

which have continued functioning as training centres for the benefit of the displaced and vulnerable populations of the metropolitan area of Cúcuta.

SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND HOUSING

Housing construction (NS-034 and NS-035): IOM supported through a process of self-construction 15 housing units for an equal number of displaced families which were located in rural zones. The interinstitutional coordination between RSS, Metrovivienda, IOM and local Mayor's offices managed to achieve the final objective, which was to deliver housing to families that urgently needed it. The final edification work concluded during these last quarter.



HEALTH

Attention in the area of mental health (NS-028, NS-037 and NS-038): This program has benefited children, youth and adults through psychosocial attention, health and sickness prevention workshops, the donation of specialized emergency medical teams and the contribution of cooking and living articles. Displaced and indigenous communities in the locales of Cúcuta, Tibú and Puerto Santander have had the good fortune to receive the above aid. Also, it has left installed a hospital center and a health post in the same sector. The support of the Health Service Section, the localities and the same communities has justified investment in these areas.

Map 10

